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BALLOON VIEW OF THE APPROACHES TO RICHMOND AND REBEL DEFENCES.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Further Details from Our Special Correspondents.

The Retreat of the Rebels on Sunday a Rout.

Collecting the Wounded and Burying the Dead.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Probable Capture of Richmond Without Another Battle.

The Rebels Thoroughly Disheartened.

[illegible], Tuesday, June 3, 1862.

All the wounded have been removed to the hospitals and properly cared for by the surgeons in attendance. Many of the wounded rebels, including a Colonel, two Captains, and a large number of privates, were left behind in the old huts and houses on and in the vicinity of the battlefield. Every rebel I [illegible] conversed with, expressed their surprise at the [illegible] treatment they have received at our hands. They say their officers tell them we hang or shoot all prisoners brought in; they say, also, if the people of Richmond only knew the truth, they would hoist again the old flag over the State-house.

The terrible battles of Saturday and Sunday, so disastrous to the Confederates, have converted even the most rigid Secessionists to the belief of the hopelessness of holding Richmond. They have no faith left now in their ability to defend it. *The flower of their army was led against our weakest point*, and reaped instead of victory, ignoble defeat.

The contrabands whom I mentioned in my last letter as driving a stage which we captured, say that not more than seven regiments are between here and Richmond at the present time. They say the rebels *threw away their guns, knapsacks and accoutrements* in their rapid flight on Sunday, back to Richmond. Their officers strove to rally their scattered fragments, and press the runaways to fight, stating they had whipped us, and begging them not to desert at the moment of victory; but the men had been urged on to many an unequal combat before, with the same story, and refused to obey.

The fall of Richmond will take place without another battle. The rebel ranks, composed mostly of conscripts, lack that feeling of desperation and spirit of determination belonging to their leaders, the originators of the rebellion. They, from necessity, must fight, as no mercy will be shown them for their acts, from an outraged and deluded people.

BURYING THE DEAD.

Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead, and many a sad scene the eye witnesses. Lying in the weed, in front of a small house, temporarily used as a hospital, the dead body of one of our Lieutenants lay. His death must have occurred instantly, for just below his eye a Minié ball entered, taking off in its flight a portion of the back part of his head. The rebels had turned his pockets inside out, much in the style of the ancient highwaymen; not the least scrap of paper could be found about his person, affording the slightest clue to his identity. He was a young man, quite handsome, with black hair hanging in curls over his pallid forehead. I thought what a priceless treasure one of these same curls would be to those who knew and loved him.

A fifer and drummer were found close together. The fifer was in a sitting posture leaning against a tree; a ball had passed through his heart; his fife was clasped in his fingers. The drummer-boy seems to have been his companion, and was probably in the act of supporting the expiring fifer in his arms, when he himself was killed by a ball going through his head; his drum lay at his feet, both heads knocked out.

Some of the dead rebels were found with pieces of paper pinned on their clothing, giving their name, with a request that they might be properly buried and their graves marked, so that when the war was over their remains could be found by their relatives and friends, if they should wish to remove them to rest by the side of their kindred. Their requests will be religiously fulfilled by our men. But what a contrast to the treatment our dead receives when the rebels are the victors!

The retreat of the rebels on Sunday was too precipitate to allow them time to remove all the property captured on the field. The greater portion of our camp property they left behind. Had our skirmishers reached the vicinity of Fair Oak Station five minutes before they did on Sunday, the rebel train, loaded with our commissary stores, would have been taken without doubt. As it was, they were compelled to leave the property they had ready near the dépôt for transportation. The rebels left a large quantity of their arms on the field, and strewn along the road to Richmond, which our men are now bringing in. They are principally of English manufacture; the majority are Enfield rifles.

A CHANGE OF FEELING.

A great change has come over the most noted Secessionists of this region. Judge Mason and Judge Crump intend calling a meeting of their fellow-Secessionists in the county, to devise ways and means to stop the war. An acknowledgment of the supremacy of the Constitution is the only means that can be devised.

INCIDENTS.

Gen. Palmer is safe. He was not even wounded. Gen. Jameson had his horse shot from under him on Saturday. His gallantry was most conspicuous during the fight.

Col. Adams, of the First Long Island Regiment, behaved admirably. He sat on his horse smoking his pipe as the battle progressed, directing the movements of his regiment with the coolness of a veteran. When suffering from a heavy infilading fire of a superior force of the enemy, he gave the order to fall back, and said: "Now, boys, don't think, because you are going to turn your backs to the enemy that you're retreating; I want you in another part of the field." It is needless to say, the regiment retired in good order.

The Anderson Zouaves lost heavily. Col. Riker was killed at the head his troops.

Gen. Kearney led the charge of the Thirty-seventh New-York, which decided the action on Saturday in our favor.

Col. Cochrane's Regiment of Chasseurs lost twelve killed and about twenty wounded. At one time, when the battle was raging fiercely, it was thought they had been taken prisoners by the enemy.

Gen. Casey states, the rebels deceived his pickets with a white flag. From this deception they unfortunately allowed the enemy to come too near our lines, which resulted in the surprise of his division by a superior force.

Col. Carter, of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, is reported wounded.

Drs. Simms, Prentice and Calhoun, of Hooker's Division have been very assiduous in their attention to the sick and wounded. M.

A Letter from the Right Wing—The Sound of the Great Battle on the Left—Reports from the Battle-field—The Right Wing Not Brought into Action—Use of the Balloon and Telegraph.

Chickahominy Bridge on the Chickahominy River, Sunday, 11 A. M., June 1, 1862.

Yesterday the left wing of our army was engaged with the rebels, and, judging from the sound of cannon and musketry, the battle must have been a severe one. Reports occasionally reached us to the effect that a portion of our army fell back during the first part of the engagement, but were subsequently rallied by Gen. Heintzelman, who, I understand, has command of the left wing, and pushed forward vigorously, causing the rebels to abandon their position and retreat some distance. The loss is believed to have been heavy on both sides. The right wing of our army was not engaged.

This morning the firing was resumed at daylight on our left, Gen. Heintzelman holding the same position that he occupied last night. There is more of musketry than artillery firing at the present writing, which has been the case all the morning. Yesterday, however, the artillery firing predominated.

A portion of the right wing are now drawn up in line of battle near the river, on this side, while the remaining portion are just at the rear, waiting for the pontoon bridges to be thrown across, in order to reach the opposite side. The right wing will cross at four different points, one point being Chickahominy Bridge. Eight batteries of artillery, 48 pieces, are in position on different heights and plains, ready to open fire to cover the advance of the troops when the forward movement shall have commenced.

The right wing would have been across the river early this morning, had it not been for a freshet, which has swollen the river to such an extent that the meadows on each side, at points where we designed crossing, are inundated, making the passage over them extremely difficult and tedious, and also rendering it necessary to increase the length of the pontoon bridges a hundred or more feet. A torrent of rain which fell Friday and the succeeding night, seems to have overflowed not only the river itself, but also all its tributaries. We shall doubtless be across the river in one hour's time.

Railway cars were heard running all through the night, and it is presumed that the rebels are hurrying up reinforcements. Their pickets can be seen across the river and about one mile from it. They had two guns in position at the right of the Chickahominy bridge an hour ago, from which they fired six rounds. Since then the guns have been withdrawn into the woods.

Prof. Lowe has made two ascensions since sunrise, and made minute reports of his observations, which have been telegraphed to headquarters, the apparatus for that purpose having been brought upon the ground and put into operation yesterday. Notwithstanding the telegraph facilities, orderlies are continually arriving at the balloon headquarters, for the purpose of conveying important dispatches to the commanding Generals.

11:30 *A. M.*—Two pieces of our artillery have just opened fire on the enemy. No reply as yet from the other side.

A telegram announces that the left wing has driven the enemy back to within four miles of Richmond. There has been no firing on the left wing for the past twenty minutes.

One of the most remarkable occurrences of the war has this moment taken place. Park Spears, the telegraphic operator, *situated in Prof. Lowe's balloon, at an elevation of one thousand feet, with one end of the telegraph wire attached to the car, is freely and rapidly communicating with the Department at Washington.* This is certainly an ingenious and valuable method of giving instantaneous information. The *Secretary of War is now accurately acquainted with the present position of the two armies*, and will know immediately if any change takes place.

A heavy battle on our right wing is impending, and is liable at any moment to engage our whole line.

I must close this dispatch here, in order to transmit it by the first mail. WHIT.

LETTERS BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A Skirmish—Movements of the Rebels—Heavy Confederate Loss in the Battle at Hanover Court-House—Killed by Lightning.

Chickahominy Bridge, Va., Saturday, May 31.

Yesterday morning the rebels opened fire from one of their pieces, situated on a hill at the left of the road that approaches Mechanicsville from this point, directing it toward the Fifth Vermont Regiment, which had been sent out to do picket duty. The regiment advanced into an open field, thereby exposing themselves to the rebels, but retired into the woods before any casualties had occurred, after a few rounds of shell had been dropped among them.

Gen. McClellan is actively engaged in maturing his plans to meet the enemy on the other side of the Chickahominy. The rebels are by no means idle, and are improving the little time we are giving them by concentrating their forces a point this side of Richmond, planting batteries on commanding heights and throwing up earthworks, and digging rifle-pits

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ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The English Press on American Prospects.

The British Parliament on the Relations of the French and English Ministers at Washington.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMSHIP BERMUDA.

By the screw steamship *City of New-York*, Capt. Petrie, which sailed from Liverpool on the 21st, and from Queenstown on the 22d, we have files of the English papers up to that date. A brief summary of the news has already been received by telegraph.

The privateer *Sumter* still remained at Gibraltar up to the 19th.

The London *Shipping Gazette* had given currency to a report that an armistice had been proclaimed in Virginia, but the news by the *North American* soon proved it to have been false.

Subscriptions had been received from New-York for the relief of the distress of Lancashire.

The last private accounts received from Lyons state that the recent success of the Federalists and the visit of M. Mercier, the French Minister, to Richmond, had raised the drooping spirits of the silk manufacturers in that city. Several purchases on speculation had been made under the impression that the civil war in America is about to be put an end to by the intervention of the English and French Governments. In the meantime great distress prevails both in Paris and the Departments.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* writes: "I believe I am correct in saying that the French Government has decided on withdrawing the expedition from Mexico as soon as possible now that the English and Spanish forces have retired. There is every reason to believe, according to late dispatches, that past French demands and future guarantees will be accorded by the Mexican Government. Negotiations are now probably taking place, and as soon as they are completed the main body of the French army will immediately return home."

The Viceroy of Egypt had arrived at Paris.

M. Mires' office in Paris has been occupied by the Municipal Guard, and his clerks ejected.

The inhabitants of Rome are convinced that the fall of the temporal power of the Pope is near at hand.

A Berlin telegram of the 19th says: "It is asserted, in well informed quarters, that a Prussian ultimatum has been dispatched to Cassel, demanding the dismissal of the Ministry within forty-eight hours after its presentation, on account of the insulting treatment to which Gen. Willisen, the King's Envoy, had been subjected. On the notification of this determination, the Prussian Ambassador at Cassel broke off diplomatic relations with the Hessian Government, and the Ambassador of Hesse at Berlin was recalled."

The *Alleanza* of Milan publishes a manifesto from Kossuth, calling on the Magyars, Sclavonians and Roumains to unite in a confederation.

The Montenegrins took Nicksich by assault, capturing 800 men, 27 officers and 20 guns. A later dispatch says the Montenegrins only occupied the town of Nicksich—the citadel remaining in the possession of the Turks. The Turks had taken the whole Province of Kutschi.

Private telegrams from China state that there were serious complications at Shanghai; that war was openly declared with the Taepings, and that the British Admiral had been severely wounded.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

DISRAELI AND PALMERSTON ON THE RELATIONS OF LORD LYONS AND M. MERCIER.

In the House of Lords, on the 19th ult., Mr. Disraeli said:

The other night I made a statement illustrative of the relations that existed between the Governments of France and England with regard to America. I was urging then upon the House that it was inconsistent with our cordial relations with France to hear the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs inveigh against the foreign policy of our ally; but I said I thought, at the same time, that if there were any place where France and England had a common object, and should have a common course of policy, it was America; notwithstanding which, I regretted to add, word had reached my ears that there was the same want of accord between the representatives of the two Governments there which we find in other places. I did not say much on the subject; it was a delicate one. But I said that there was a sort of constant management, an attempt to obtain rival influence, which, considering that they were accredited to the President of a Republic, and were in direct communication with the Minister of a Republic, seemed to me quite out of place, and more in keeping with the intrigues round the capricious tyrant of a Divan. I said that; I could have said a great deal more. I refer to a past debate, with the permission of the House, because this is a personal matter. The noble Lord, when he replied, contradicted me on that head in terms which, allow me to say, were neither social nor Parliamentary. [Laughter.] The noble Lord said the statement was false. Well, I did not interfere at the moment, because, to tell the exact truth, I really was so pleased to see the noble Lord at the end of a long debate disporting himself with so much vigor, (great laughter and cheering,) that I could not bring myself to interrupt him by an interference, which would not have been angry, but which would have been serious. But I also thought probably this House would believe that one filling, however unworthily, the position which I now occupy, would not have made a random statement on such a subject. [Cheers.] I knew the matter would keep, and therefore, being here again, I must tell the noble Lord that I believe the statement that I made was most accurate, and although, from its particular character, it is not capable at this moment of mathematical proof, before very long, perhaps, there may be even on the table of this House, but certainly in a form more or less authentic, sufficient proof of that statement.

Lord Palmerston replied:

He (Disraeli) stated on a former evening that Washington was the scene of intrigue between the English Minister and the French Minister; that they were undermining each other by their intrigues. I denied that, when the right honorable gentleman made the statement, and I repeat the denial now. [Cheers.] Every one who knows Lord Lyons knows that a man like him, so honorable and straightforward in his dealings, would be incapable of intriguing and plotting against his colleague. [Hear, hear.] I have not the pleasure of knowing M. Mercier personally, but I have watched his progress through the many diplomatic missions which he has fulfilled, and I believe him to be a man as incapable as Lord Lyons himself of doing anything which he and his Government could not manfully avow. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, I must again assure the right honorable gentleman that he has been totally misinformed, with regard to the assertion which he has made. At the same time, there are persons who, by the extreme simplicity of their character—(laughter and cheers)—are led away—are induced to believe easily and hastily that which is told to them by individuals whom they suppose to be possessed of accurate information. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) Whatever the right honorable gentleman may think of former assertions, I again assure him that he is completely mistaken as regards our mission and the French Mission at Washington. Lord Lyons and M. Mercier, I am happy to say, are in constant and friendly communication—neither of them has done anything without communication with the other. There has been no concealment; there has been what I may call joint action. The two Ministers have worked and cooperated almost as if representing the same Government; and they have exhibited the most perfect good faith towards each other in their negotiations with the Cabinet of Washington. [Cheers.]

THE NEW SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Earl Russell, in laying on the table a copy of the treaty concluded between the United States and this country for the suppression of the Slave-trade, made a few remarks which were very indistinctly heard in the gallery. He was understood to say that the present Government of the United States had shown great anxiety to adopt stringent measures for the extinction of that nefarious traffic. Their Lordships were aware that for some years past there had been great facilities afforded to persons at New-York to fit out slavers. Those slavers went afterward to Havana, and thence to the coast of Africa. Her Majesty's Government were fully informed of the names of the persons who fitted out these slavers, and they advised our Admiral and cruisers on the African coast on the subject. Owing, however, to their using the American flag, these slavers were enabled to escape from search by our cruisers, and their operations consequently could not be checked. But President Lincoln's Government had given orders for the entire suppression of the slave trade, and had also taken effectual steps to break up the practice of fitting out ships at New-York for the purpose of carrying it on. [illegible] required, other steps would be needed for the effectual suppression of the slave trade. The present treaty had been negotiated between Mr. Secretary Seward and Lord Lyons; and he would take this opportunity of stating that it afforded the best evidence of the sincerity of feeling and purpose for the suppression of the slave trade, which, since the election of the present President, had characterized the Government of the United States. The treaty gave extensive powers of search to the cruisers of both nations, and he had now the honor to lay it on their lordships' table.

[Concluded on Eighth Page.]

The Bishop of Oxford took the earliest opportunity of expressing the very great gratification with which he had heard the announcement just made by the noble earl. It was a matter which, as their lordships were aware, he had long deeply at heart. He believed this was the step in the right direction which was so much needed to render our efforts for the suppression of the Slave-trade effectual. He had long felt that if we had but a sincere and honest treaty with the United States, such as the noble earl had just laid on the table, that the American flag should not cover the ill-conditioned of any nation engaged in the Slave-trade, the long services and sacrifices of this country would be effectual for its final suppression. [Hear, hear.]

Earl Stanhope, in expressing the same satisfaction which he was sure was shared in by all their lordships, had only to ask this question—whether the treaty which the noble Earl now laid on the table, was merely for a term of years, or indefinite in its extension.

Earl Russell replied that the treaty was to continue for ten years in the first instance; but it was renewable at the expiry of that term, if its renewal then be considered necessary.

Seizure of the British Steamship Bermuda.

The following is a copy of a letter from Capt. Westendorff, of the steamship *Bermuda*, to the owner in Liverpool, published in the London *Times* of the 20th ult:

PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You will, no doubt, be astounded when you receive this, informing you of the seizure of the *Bermuda* by a Federal war-vessel. I shall give you the facts of the case as briefly as possible, and leave you to judge for yourself of the high-handed affair.

Having received instructions at Bermuda to proceed to Nassau, I left that place on the 23d ult. for the latter port. On Sunday, the 27th ult., at 4½ A.M., we made Abaco Light, bearing S.W. half S., distant not more than 19 miles; wind at the time very light from the eastward, and the vessel going along about 9½ knots. We were steering at the time directly for the Light. At about 5 A. M. we made a steamer to windward of us, and on looking at her through the glass found that she was coming down toward us. In a short time she displayed at her peak the American ensign. I immediately had ours hoisted, and as we were drawing near the land, hauled the vessel up half a point to the southward. I was surprised in a little while to hear the booming of a gun from the steamer, but, not dreaming for a moment that they had a right or would dare board an English vessel in English waters, I kept on my course. After some time had elapsed I observed that the American steamer luffed up, and in a few moments the curling smoke gave notice of another gun—this time a shotted one. The shell came whistling over our heads, in between the mainmast and the smoke-stack. I immediately stopped the engines and waited for her. It was at this time twenty minutes to 6 o'clock, Abaco Lighthouse bearing about southwest half south, distant, in the opinion of all on board, between seven and eight miles at most. When the steamer came up alongside of us, the officer on deck hailed and asked where we were from, and where bound. I replied, "From Bermuda, bound to Nassau." He said he would send a boat on board. When the officer came on board he demanded my papers. I showed him the register, the clearance from Bermuda, and the manifest. He said he would take them on board and show them to his captain. After a little while he returned, saying that the captain wished to see me on board. Leaving the vessel in charge of Mr. Reed, my first officer, I went on board the American steamer, which I found to be the *Mercedita*, Capt. Stellwagen. He received me in a gentlemanly manner, asking me if I were the only captain of the *Bermuda*, to which I replied "Certainly." He then wished to know how it was that we had so many military stores. I told him I took my cargo in at Liverpool. "Then," said he, "that vessel must be searched." Detaining me on board, he despatched three boats, with officers and men armed to the teeth. As soon as they got alongside the officer asked Mr. Reed if he was in command of the *Bermuda*. Mr. Reed answered, that he was, during my absence. Said the officer; "I'll relieve you of your charge." They then took entire control, put two engineers down at the engines, and placed armed sentinels at every hatch and door. The *Mercedita*, while the search was progressing—and which was done effectually, paying no respect to private papers, bills, or anything else—steamed ahead and sung out to the officer in charge to follow, she steering directly off the land, N. E. by E. This, it is evident, was done to get out of sight, and where they would not be likely to be disturbed, as they never even hauled down the English flag until three hours after they had taken charge of the vessel, and were about 30 miles from the land.

As a matter of course, when the Captain informed me that he would have to seize the ship, which was before he had received any report from the officer who was sent to conduct the search, I told him to recollect that I protested against the act as an illegal one, and should claim the protection of the British flag, to which he replied, "Oh, yes, certainly. I was sent out to look after you."

Some of the officers subsequently informed me that they had a list comprising quite a number of British steamers that they were ordered to seize wherever they might catch them, and that if we had passed the *Mercedita*, two other steamers were cruising inside of the Providence Channel and just around the port of Nassau, which would have been certain to take us; in fact, that the harbor was well blockaded.

After the search was over, the whole of my ship's crew were transferred, with their luggage, as were also our passengers, to the *Mercedita*, and a prize crew put on board the *Bermuda*. The passengers were afterwards allowed to go back on board, and proceed to this place in the vessel. The only persons of my crew who were permitted to remain on board were Mr. Reed and another officer, the steward, stewardess, the cabin-boy and myself.

At 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day both vessels got under way, and steered to the northward, the *Mercedita* leading the way. She kept company with us until the following day, at about 2 P. M., when, after a visit from Capt. Stellwagen and other officers, we were allowed to proceed alone. The behavior of the officers has been gentlemanly throughout, and Lieut. Abbot, who brought the vessel to this port, has done everything to make our time pass pleasantly.

Yesterday, (Sunday,) being permitted to go on shore, I called on Mr. Kortright, Her Majesty's Consul, to whom I related the circumstances connected with the seizure of the vessel. He requested me, as soon as we had given our depositions to the Prize Commissioners, to call at his office and note a protest, when he would communicate immediately with Lord Lyons. Having been engaged the whole of to-day before the Commissioners, I have not been enabled to see the Consul, but shall do so early to-morrow.

You will please write to me by return mail, and if you do not send an agent out, be kind enough to instruct me how I am to obtain funds wherewith to defray expenses for legal advice, &c. I am, dear sir, respectfully, &c., C. W. WESTENDORFF.

Tone of the Press.

A FIGURATIVE FORECASTING.

From the London Times, May 19.

The Federals are working out the old metaphor, and eating up the South leaf by leaf, as a man would eat an artichoke. It is a pleasant occupation to one, not too hungry, leisurely inclined, and with plenty of time on his hands; but the artichoke is not a vegetable exactly adapted to a passenger who has but ten minutes for his dinner, and who has to make his way by the express train, which will not wait. New-Orleans was a very large leaf quietly pulled off and peaceably disposed, and now Yorktown is another, enjoyed with equal ease and comfort. To a military mind the evacuation of Yorktown will probably cause no very great astonishment. So long as the wholesome terror imposed by the *Merrimac* continued, Yorktown was a good strategic position. Directly, however, it began to be suspected that the *Merrimac* was not likely to repeat the achievement of Hampton Roads, there was a strong possibility of a fleet of ships-of-war and transports running by the river forts on the York River and the James River, and landing an army in the rear of the Confederate lines, thus cutting them off from Richmond, and putting them between two fires. Napoleon might possibly have been glad of an opportunity to annihilate, in two blows, a thus divided enemy; but it is not in accordance with what we know of Confederate tactics to seek any such dangerous opportunities. The Fabian policy has hitherto been the policy of the South. They have from the first been hoping that something might turn up. Originally they believed Europe would come in as a means to rescue King Cotton. Disappointed in that, they were convinced that the North would be divided, and then that the funds would fall. Now they are probably living partly upon the remnants of all these broken hopes, and partly upon the anticipation that the heats of Summer will melt away the hosts they cannot vanquish. Delay they think to be equal to victory, and to some extent they are doubtless right. *But it is a policy which may be carried too far, and, bit by bit, they may give up so much that they may at last have nothing very much worth fighting for.* The danger of being surrounded would, however, appear to be a sufficient strategic reason for their last achievement in abandoning their Yorktown lines.

Now the capture of Richmond would be a tremendous victory to the Federals. The numberless arms of the great invasion are stretched out over the whole land. The Mississippi may be said to be forced throughout its entire length, and wherever ships-of-war can float no Confederate force can show itself in safety. *War has been carried on upon a scale never before heard of, at a cost never before thought possible, and upon principles which to sober Europe were thought the wildest delusions.* The soldier who lived upon his pay, and spent half-a-crown out of sixpence a-day, at least had his sixpence. But here is America, turned soldier, spending on both sides a million and a half sterling a day upon an income of nothing a day, and going on joyously with no lack of credit. We did not expect this in Europe. People in existence cannot comprehend these popular delusions. The Tulip Mania, the South Sea Bubble, the Great Darien scheme, the Vigo Bay scheme in our fathers' days, and, perhaps, the Erie Canal project in our own, are things which people not in the vortex look upon with wonder and amazement, and are astounded that they endure so long as they do. Here is this great bubble of American finance swelling and swelling before one's eyes, and we all think it must burst to-morrow. Yet it goes on. This gigantic bubble may, therefore, last for some time yet; long enough, perhaps, to take Richmond, and drive the Confederates back to some other strategical point, and even to follow them up there and disperse them. It is not the less real for the moment because we know this fabric of fairy credit to be short-lived. All the millions and hundreds of millions which we see flying about are like the sparks that fly upwards from a bouquet of fireworks; but, amid all this evanescent glory, what is real is, that Mr. Lincoln is discovered in the blaze leisurely but resolutely eating his artichoke.

But when he has sucked the last leaf, and has even daintily prepared and swallowed the core, there is yet another operation—he will have to digest it. When all military organization in the South has been dislocated, and all social and commercial organization is also broken down, when Richmond is subdued and Norfolk is taken, when Savannah has a Northern garrison, and New-Orleans is being vigorously galvanized into commercial action, when Beauregard is a name of the past, and Jefferson Davis has been so dealt with that Northern statesmen lose their interest in the eavesdroppings of his coachman—when all these things have happened, then will begin the terrible nightmare caused by the necessary process of attempting to digest that delicious artichoke. Some of the Northern statesmen already profess to their friends that the thought of what must be done with the South, *when it has been conquered*, haunts them in their dreams. We hear it has already been proposed at Washington to cut this knot by ruling the conquered States as Territories, by Governors appointed by the President, and approved by the Senate, as in the case of foreign appointments. It is seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race whom it is proposed thus to rule. What will be the numbers and the cost of the military and naval force necessary to do it? Is this what is meant by restoring the Union? If so, then the capture of New-Orleans and the occupation of Yorktown may be steps to that long-wished-for end. But if Mr. Lincoln proposes to himself first to pull to pieces and eat out the sweetness of his artichoke, and then put it together again with its leaves all crisp and green, the more of those leaves he pulls off the further he seems to us to be from any chance of ever compassing his original object.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS AND EUROPEAN RECOGNITION.

From the London News, May 19.

The direct political results of this great success are, however, all-important. The possession of the Mississippi settles at once, and in the most decisive manner, some of the most vital questions at issue in the war. It altogether destroys the political position and territorial prestige of the Southern Confederacy. The claim of the revolted States to independence at home and recognition abroad, has from the first largely rested on their extent of territory, command of frontiers, and power of self-defence—in a word, on their geographical and political self-sufficiency. This plea is now destroyed. It is no longer possible to attempt any justification of the rebellion, or to urge its recognition, on this ground. The revolted States never were, as they claimed to be, a great and powerful Confederation, and they have now lost all chance of ever gaining such a position. Had they been successful in the field, had they been able to hold even one of their chosen frontiers, they might still perhaps have urged a feeble claim to be considered an independent State capable of separate government and efficient self-defence. But with the chosen frontier lines, and strongest military positions of the new State in the hands of the North, such a claim becomes irrelevant and even absurd. With the Mississippi and its tributaries at the command of the North, what chance would any Southern Government have of independent political action, what means of permanent or efficient self-defence?

AN APPRECIATIVE VIEW OF AMERICAN FINANCE.

From the London News, May 20.

The financial position of the United States, after twelve months of civil war, while it sorely puzzles our mechanical politicians, furnishes as striking a proof of the constancy of a free people, and of the true wisdom of their rulers in relying on that constancy, as their recent triumphs in the field. Four months ago, there was no way of seeming wise so easy as predicting the speedy collapse of the Federal cause from sheer want of money. The world was warned by grave authorities on this side of the ocean that Federal insolvency was imminent, and Federal ruin and repudiation near at hand. America, in her exigency, had resolved to raise four-fifths of the extraordinary charges for the war by way of a loan and one-fifth by taxation. But a community unaccustomed to draw quietly in fiscal harness was sure to kick against a load even thus comparatively light; and from the moment Treasury notes were made a legal tender national bankruptcy might be said to have begun. Vainly it was urged by those who, like ourselves, had not forgotten our own financial history, that England sixty years ago had done the like without the pressure of an equal need, and that for eighteen years the commerce and revenue of an Empire engaged in war with half the world had been carried on by means of a paper currency. With far more sincerity than that affected by the enemies of popular Government we deplored the necessity which had compelled the adoption of such measures in the present case; but recognizing their urgency, we believed in the judgment and foresight of the men who adopted them. We took for granted that they understood far better than their European censors the spirit of the nation with which they had to deal; and that, if they did not see moral and social reasons for confiding in its power and will to honor the heavy drafts on its endurance, they would never have staked the national reputation and stability on their being accepted and met. Well, what has happened? Every dollar which the Government of Washington required to borrow has been raised within the Union, promptly and at moderate rates of interest, and, as we know, every dollar has been expended nearly as fast as raised. Government securities, repayable at variously deferred periods, have been given for the vast sums so borrowed, and these securities have been made by law a legal tender. But instead of dropping to a ruinous discount, as certain reactionary prophets amongst us would have had the world anticipate, Treasury notes are actually at three per cent. premium, and United States Stock is in demand at 99 in the Money Market of New-York. There is nothing to be compared to this for grandeur in the annals of European finance. In the midst of a terrific struggle, in which every energy and resource of the country is needed, with an army of 700,000 men to raise, pay, feed, discipline, and equip at the excessive cost which, proverbially, attends urgency; and with a numerous flotilla of gunboats and iron-clad vessels-of-war to construct and arm, excise duties reaching every article of comfort or luxury have been imposed without a murmur of discontent, and public credit continues to be unfalteringly sustained at a figure which the Exchequers of Monarchy seldom hope to attain.

A Letter from Garibaldi.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: It is to my knowledge that Italian arms have fallen into Turkish hands. I am assured that the transport of these arms has been escorted by English vessels from Galatz to the place where they were delivered over to the Mussulman Government, which is said to be disposed to give them back again, should the English Government not object to it.

Generous and free England can surely not allow that their own Government should be the cause of those arms remaining any longer in the possession of the Turk. I appeal, therefore, to your justice and courtesy to publish this letter, in order that the matter may call forth an interpellation in Parliament. I thank you, and send you the expression of my gratitude in anticipation of your favor.

TRESCORE, May 12, 1862. G. GARIBALDI.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

THE ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE ROAD IN A SATISFACTORY CONDITION—HARMONIOUS RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS—HONORS TO THE DEPARTED—SOCIAL AMENITIES, ETC., ETC.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company took place at the new shops in East Newark yesterday morning. There were about two hundred stockholders and their friends present. Hon. Walter Rutherford presided, and Messrs. H. T. Southmayd and N. M. Halsey acted as Secretaries. Among the gentlemen of note present were Hon. Nehemiah Perry, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Col. Kean, of Elizabeth; E. Y. Rogers, of Rahway; John Black, of Burlington; N. Thorp, of Rahway; L. A. Smith, of Newark; J. McDonald, of Newark, and many others of note in the State.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by Mr. H. J. Southmayd, and adopted.

The annual report was read by the Secretary and General Superintendent, Mr. F. Wolcott Jackson. The following is a brief abstract of the document:

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Company has been organized just thirty years. During the past year three of the Directors have been removed by death. Nearly three million of passengers was carried without loss of life or limb to any in the cars. The total number of passengers transported since the road was built is upwards of 30,000,000. The gross receipts of the past year were $121,114 42 less than the year previous, and the expenses $30,376 89 less, showing a decrease in the net earnings of $90,737 53. The ratio of expenses to earnings is increased this year, owing to a withdrawal of the business of connecting roads—the New-York and Erie and Hackensack—the income from which was earned with a less proportionate increase of expense. Though the road carried last year one-fifth less passengers and one-seventh less tons of freight, the amount of rolling stock for their accommodation was only one-fifteenth less. The total amount required for increased dividends was $64,779, and for increased tax on capital paid the State of New-Jersey, $8,764 [illegible]. The total amount paid the State of New-Jersey for the year was $[illegible] 89. Notwithstanding this, there were added to the profit and loss account, after paying a dividend of 10 per cent., $61,102 72. The surplus earnings, on the 1st of January last, were $229,355 20. The expenses per mile for 1861 is 64 cents—a fraction less than for 1860.

The prospects for this year are much improved, the amount received being $12,168 24 in excess of last year, and a slight increase over that of the corresponding period of any previous year. In 1860 the receipts were $270,763 25, in 1861 $262,852 12, and in 1862 $271,[illegible]. The expenses for the same period are slightly decreased as compared with last year.

The total funded debt of the Company is now $628,000. The office in New-York has been removed to No. 2 Nassau-street, corner of Wall.

The equipments and facilities of the road being sufficient to accommodate the diminished business, but few additional permanent improvements were commenced during the year.

There are now in use, or undergoing repairs, 29 locomotives, 86 passenger cars, and 151 freight and service cars.

The Jersey City Locomotive Works are now building for the Company a powerful anthracite coal-burning engine, to be on the road during the present month, to be called "A. L. Dennis," after one of the Directors; and a contract is made with the same parties for another engine, if desired, to be placed on the road about the 1st of January.

So great has been the saving in the expense of fuel by the use of coal, as compared with wood, that it is the intention of the Company in future to order only engines consuming coal, and as improvements have been made in the construction of coal-burning engines, it is now deemed better to use anthracite coal than the bituminous.

The shops at East Newark, from their convenience and the improved machinery with which they are fitted up, will considerably reduce the expense required to keep the cars in order.

The machine and smith shops still remain at Jersey City, their removal to East Newark, according to the recommendation of the stockholders, having been delayed on account of the unsettled state of affairs during the present year.

The road is reported in excellent condition, and the business has been much facilitated by an arrangement with the American Telegraph Company, securing a single wire, with batteries, and an office at each station, greatly aiding the regulation of trains, dispatch of extra engines, &c.

The facility with which troops have been forwarded without interfering with the regular trains, is noticed, and the report, on this point, further says:

The impression that we have received a large profit from this service is erroneous. The business is done at a much increased cost, the trains doubling the road one way empty, generally delayed a long time after orders to be in readiness are given, and the cars always more or less injured, while the fare received for the same is only two-thirds of the regular fare for one way.

Our Company, in common with its connections, have from the first tendered all our resources to Government, at prices as low and in some instances lower than the tariff of rates adopted by Government and furnished to us.

Our resources, if all taken for the transportation of troops, our regular business entirely set aside for the time, would enable us to transport 10,000 men over our road in one day, and in connection with other roads under the control of the present Companies between New-York and Philadelphia, cars could be furnished to transport an army of 50,000 men with their equipments in twenty-four hours.

We have six ferryboats, all in good order. The splendid ferry-boat *J. P. Jackson* having been sold to the Government, and doing service with Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet, it will be necessary to replace her with a new boat.

The lease of a ferry from Jersey City to the foot of Desbrosses-street, New-York, (the Company having long since obtained property at that point for this purpose,) was purchased at a public sale from the City of New-York, and thereby secured to the Company for ten years. It is expected that a ferry will be in operation between these points early in July.

The legal difficulties having been removed, the way is now clear for the erection of the bridge over the Passaic River at Commercial Dock, Newark, straightening the route at that point, as soon as necessary.

Arrangements are in progress to shorten the time of transit from New-York to Washington, and for the greater accommodation of passengers.

The report closes with a frank tribute to the courtesy and efficiency of the employes of the Company.

Hon. D. S. Gregory briefly called attention to the labor of the gentlemen who had made up the report, and, with that explanation, the report was unanimously accepted.

On motion of Dr. L. A. Smith, the same Committee was appointed to examine the report, substituting Ezra Nye and John Kean in place of Geo. R. Chetwood and Martin Howell.

The Stockholders then proceeded to an election of Directors—Messrs. C. S. Macknet, Peter S. Duryee and Cornelius Baker acting as Inspectors.

While the ballots were being cast, on motion of Hon. Nehemiah Perry, the resolutions which had been passed by the Board of Directors in view of the death of General Superintendent Jackson and Directors Chetwood and Acken were read, and unanimously approved by the Stockholders.

A motion of Hon. Mr. Black, that the yearly meetings of the Company should be always held at East Newark, was sent to the Board of Directors, with power, at the suggestion of Mayor Rogers, of Rahway, and Mr. Perry.

Gen. John S. Darcy, the venerable President of the road, then made a feeling address, speaking in terms of the highest praise of the Superintendent and two Directors of the Company recently deceased. He concluded with a high compliment to the present Secretary and Superintendent, Mr. F. Wolcott Jackson.

Hon. D. S. Gregory followed in a similar address. He presented a paper, compiled at his request from the archives of the Company, showing the name and term of service of all the officers and Directors, from the commencement of the Company down to the present day. The list is remarkably illustrative of the long terms of service and great harmony which has always characterized the Company.

The Tellers subsequently announced the following as the Directors for the ensuing year, elected unanimously by the votes of 46,156 shares of the stock represented in the meeting, viz.: John S. Darcy, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Geo. R. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie, Wm. Whitney, Alfred L. Dennis, Martin A. Howell.

The only alterations in the Board are to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

Business dispatched, the company sat down to a plentiful collation, supplied by the Immortal Downing, which received full justice, and was none the less quiet and orderly because it was conducted on strictly temperance principles.

New-York Historical Society.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY—A PAPER ON THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON—OBITUARY NOTICES OF DR. JARVIS AND DR. BETHUNE—MR. BANCROFT'S TRIBUTE TO DR. BETHUNE.

A regular meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening, Hon. Luther Bradish in the Chair.

The Librarian acknowledged the receipt of various works donated to the Society. Among other gifts were the famous Judas letter of Gen. Jackson, and interesting manuscripts of ancient date, captured in a deserted house at Yorktown. The latter were presented by Lieut. Sutherland, of Company I, First Long Island Volunteers. Ex-Postmaster W. B. Taylor presented a large collection of envelopes illustrative of the existing war.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Dawson, who chose for his subject "The Battle of Bennington." He alluded to the critical situation of the National cause in 1776, with Gen. Howe reinforced on the Chesapeake, Sir Henry Clinton in New-York, and Burgoyne pressing down from Canada, intending, by the Valley of the Mohawk and Hudson, to join Clinton. Burgoyne's troops numbered 8,000, of which 4,000 were British artillerists, and 400 Indians. They had also about 140 cannon, of various calibre. It was not part of the general plan for Burgoyne to deviate to New-England. His army was organized at Cumberland Point, about June 20, 1777. The truth is that Burgoyne dared not carry out his original plan, knowing that defeat was certain, should he proceed immediately through New-York. He had at first no intention to be diverted into New-England, except as a feint. He moved from the head of Lake Champlain with all possible dispatch, occupying Fort Edward, on the Hudson, from July 29, to Aug. 14, 1777. His supplies were very tardy in coming forward. It became necessary for him to procure supplies, if possible, from the Americans. The prosperous fields of Vermont afforded precisely the desired locale for his operations, and urged from various sources, while concealing his real design and plan of the campaign, consented. The Expedition numbered, according to Burgoyne's reports, about five hundred, but was really composed of more men. New-Hampshire, alive to the dangers of her sister State, organized a force of three regiments, under Gen. Starke, who proceeded to Bennington, where he was Aug. 9. Burgoyne was at Fort Edward, Miller seven miles below, and Lieut.-Col. Baum in his front. The expedition commanded by the latter had two sets of instructions, one open and public, but the other verbal and private, and comprising the real object of the expedition—the capture of the stores at Bennington—so cautious was Gen. Burgoyne to conceal his purpose. At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 12th of August, Col. Baum and his expedition moved, and after frightening all the people on the way, and meeting with no opposition, proceeded hastily toward Bennington. Col. Baum sent dispatches to Burgoyne, reporting that his success would be easy—so confident was he that the "rebels" would flee at his approach. But, when he found how strong Gen. Starke was in men and position he sent for reinforcements. These however did not reach him, and thus the stores were saved, and Gen. Starke was enabled to strike a heavy blow at the army of Burgoyne, already severely punished by Gen. Schuyler. The paper gave a very full description of the defences adopted by Lieut.-Col. Baum, the disposition of Gen. Starke's forces on the memorable day of the 16th, and of the defeat of Lieut.-Col. Baum and his tardy reinforcements with a loss of about half their numbers.

Mr. Folsom, after complimenting Mr. Dawson on his paper, and stating that it had been already read and highly praised by the Historical Society of Vermont, moved the usual complimentary vote, which was carried.

Judge Bonney, from the Obituary Committee, presented appropriate resolutions, in view of the death of an esteemed member of the Society, Dr. N. S. Jarvis. He paid a deserved tribute to the memory of Dr. Jarvis, as a physician, a man, and member of the Society, honored in his profession, and ever mindful of the claims of history. The resolutions, in the customary form, were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Osgood presented appropriate resolutions in view of the death of Rev. Dr. G. W. Bethune. At the request of the Executive Committee, Dr. Osgood delivered an eulogy upon the deceased. Dr. Osgood spoke with eloquence and feeling, speaking of Dr. Bethune in terms of high encomium.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt followed in pleasing reminiscences of Dr. Bethune, and likewise delivered a glowing eulogy.

Mr. George Bancroft said: I regret that our venerable friend stopped short of the delineations which he was about to give us. For myself, I lost in Dr. Bethune one of my earliest and my dearest personal friends. I can bear testimony at all times to that large charity of his, which, combined as it was with most entire devotedness to his convictions of the truth, was as large as humanity itself. I can bear testimony also to his scholarship. Learned as he was in theology, he was one of the best classical scholars among us—one of the most devoted to *Belles Lettres*, and most familiar with all that was mind-elevating and instructing. I can bear testimony to his eloquence on all public occasions, and to his fidelity to every public trust which he took upon him. I speak of that trust to which he was most sincerely and most conscienciously devoted. He was also large and genial in his hospitality, and in everything that belongs to social life. So that "take him all in all," whether it be for his convictions, his broad charity and great kindness, his large and cultivated scholarship, profound acquaintance with theology, and eloquence that was always ready for the service of his country and his God, I can say that we who knew him, are not likely to look upon his like again. [Applause.]

Our Customs Revenue.

BUSINESS OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—RECEIPTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR—LARGELY INCREASED RECEIPTS SINCE JAN. 1—PROSPECTIVE REVENUE.

A month of considerable activity at the Custom-house has just closed. The receipts for May, like those of the four months preceding, give promise of a large revenue for the year. Toward the latter part of the month the receipts were somewhat smaller than before, and symptoms of a decline in importations were apparent. The receipts at this season of the year are usually lighter than at other seasons—the importations being smaller on the near approach of Summer, and the market being in a measure supplied by the goods already imported and placed in bond. The goods now imported are principally dry goods, hides, coffee, sugar and tea—the revenue being in a great measure derived therefrom.

Of the article of hides alone, some $600,000 worth are now monthly imported, which under the present Tariff yields but $60,000 to the Government, the rate imposed being ten per cent. ad valorem. The tax bill imposes a pretty heavy tax on domestic leather, and no doubt the rate of duty on imported hides will be raised to correspond. But very few foreign articles pay as small a duty as that levied on hides. They could easily be made to yield a much larger sum than at present.

The Sub-Treasury returns for the month of May show that the receipts for Customs amounted to $4,716,354 66, a sum larger than that received during any month of the present year. The present month will close the fiscal year. From the data in our possession a correct estimate may be formed relative to the Customs receipts for the year throughout the country. The following table exhibits the monthly receipts since last June, in detail:

July, 1861	$3,069,590 86	Jan., 1862	$3,851,657 [illegible]
Aug., 1861	1,556,824 11	Feb., 1862	3,565,063 68
Sept., 1861	1,642,382 48	March, 1862	4,281,775 12
Oct., 1861	1,672,616 84	April, 1862	4,147,251 00
Nov., 1861	1,851,384 73	May, 1862	4,716,354 66
Dec., 1861	2,33[illegible],847 38	June, 1862, say	4,000,000 00
Total for the year			$35,191,[illegible] 21

In the debate in the Senate on the Tax Bill, Senator Simmons stated that the customs receipts at the Port of New-York amounted to five-eighths of the customs receipts of the country. This fact he had ascertained by careful personal investigation. Taking this as a basis of calculation, we find that the receipts this year will have been $56,306,957 12.

From the table above, it will be seen that the monthly receipts have shown a constant increase since July, 1861, not, in a single instance, having been less one month than in the month preceding. It will be seen, too, that since the opening of the present year they have been unusually large. If our estimate of the receipts for the current month be correct, (and the figures for the months of March, April and May seem to justify it,) the income at this port for the year which will end Dec. 31 will probably be about $48,000,000, or in the whole country nearly $77,000,000. This can be, perhaps, increased to $100,000,000, by judiciously raising the tariff.

These figures and estimates are of value at the present time, when the attention of Congress and the people is directed to the ways and means of carrying on the war and of paying the debts we have and will incur in its prosecution. Some comment was excited by the statement of Senator Simmons, that the revenue from duties would reach $100,000,000 in the coming year. We think the facts we have given justify this estimate.

Barnum's Baby Show.

PRIZES AWARDED TO ALL SORTS AND KINDS.

The infantile display at the Museum has achieved a success. In spite of the tremendous fall of rain yesterday, the inhabitants of this and the adjacent cities literally flocked to see the babies. The little ones were obliged by their contract to be there rain or shine, and many a poor youngster took his seat upon the platform with dampened socks, saturated jacket, wet trousers and soaking shoes. The premium babies were in high spirits, as were their parents, who, male and female, were in constant attendance all day long.

At 1½ Mr. Barnum rang a huge bell in the outer hall and called the crowd to him, when he announced, in addition to the first batch of premiums, the following and last list:

The child No. 15, George Augustus Magraff, 4½ years old, took the $100 prize, as the finest child on exhibition.

No. 5—Samuel Chas. Harrison, 4½ years old, took the $50 prize, as the finest specimen of his age.

No. 55—William Ryan, was awarded $50 as the finest specimen under one year. No. 67—Albert Louis Zepfel took $15 for second prize under one year. Fifteen other prizes to children under one year were awarded in the following order: Nos. 115, 104, 33, 29, 64, 94, 84, 22, 12, 51, 113, 107, 27, 61, 69.

No. 19—Charles Shaw, 19 months old, took the highest prize, $50, as the fattest child. No. 103 took the second prize, $25, as a fat child.

PREMIUMS FROM ONE TO THREE YEARS.

First prize, $50—Hannah McGivern. Second prize, $15—Vencla Jarbe. Third prize, $10—Otto Richterman. Fourth prize, $5—To Nos. 11, 3, 56, 45, 109, 50, 76, 25, 31. Fifth prize, $3—To Nos. 54, 8, 73, 30, 46, 105. Oddities, No. 18, little chap with baby, $10.

PREMIUMS FROM THREE TO FIVE YEARS.

First prize, $50—Caroline Wurzburg. Second Prize, $15—Louisa Corse. Third prize, $10—Caroline Dugs. Fourth prize, $5—To Nos. 55, 14, 75, 48, 26, 60.

PREMIUMS FOR TWINS.

First prize, $50—Eliza and Hortense Bell. Second prize, $15—Ida and Ada Davis. Third prize, $10—Cora and Alma Tompkins. Fourth prize, $5—To Nos. 2, 42, 20, 37, 39, 40, 43, 52, 63, 71, 70, 86, 96, 90, 98, 99, 102, 110, 114, 118, 119, 121, 108.

PREMIUMS FOR TRIPLETS.

First prize, $75—William, James and Thomas Darling. Second prize, $25—Matthew, Arman and Keroneppick Smith. Third prize, $20—Adam, Henry and Ophelia Hansen.

The announcement as above made many eyes glisten and many lips quiver, while other eyes less trained flashed fire, and other lips less controlled muttered various ferocious wishes for the future state and condition of the great showman.

To-day the affair continues, and if a corresponding increase of interest is manifested by the inhabitants of here and hereabouts, to that evinced thus far, we shall be unable to set foot within the doorway.

Final Sitting of the Orthodox Yearly Meeting.

Yesterday closed an unusually interesting session of Friends' Yearly Meeting. The afternoon was set apart for the reading of the epistles from corresponding yearly meetings. It appears that the subject of First-day Schools is exciting increased interest throughout all of them. Some highly interesting facts were elicited from Jacob and Elizabeth Haviland, who have lent the most zealous effort in the behalf of *Mission Schools* along the Western border of this State. They gave instances where the privileges to be met with in these humble educational institutions, directed as they are by the firm yet gentle discipline of Friends, have been seized upon with avidity by the indigent searcher after instruction, and have been seen to produce results the most profitable. Children are not alone the pupils who receive instruction in these schools. The laborer wipes the sweat from his honest brow and repairs to them, as a little child, when working hours are done. The mechanic forgets, at nightfall, his toil and tools, and hastens to the humble room that is working to cultivate that longing which he feels for nobler effort, for higher ends and intellectual enjoyment. At the business meeting the Tract Society's report was read, and from which some new facts were disclosed which much interested Friends. It is a new thing to see the plain garb of a Quakeress passing to and fro in by-ways of iniquity and distress, or standing at the doors of their residences distributing the little prints so carefully selected to reach the needs of the recipients, yet this rather unusually demonstrative custom is gaining ground; and strange as it may appear, the class who do so are, as a general thing, people who [illegible] free offerings at the hands of the pharisaical, eagerly crowd about such distributors.

It is customary during yearly meeting season to appoint one sitting for the especial benefit of the young. Such a meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Twentieth-street House. Upon such occasions, preference is given the young people of those front seats ordinarily occupied by elders and assistant members of the meeting. The addresses were many, but short and substantial, it being thought proper to allow all a time to speak, and the invitation was made general for them so to do. Wm. Green, a ministering friend, who arrived by the last steamer barely in time to attend the sittings of the yearly meeting, made some eloquent opening remarks, and was immediately followed by John Scott, of Baltimore, who appeared in supplication. So searching and beautiful was this prayerful appeal, falling among hearers whose gay apparel contrasting as it closely commingled with the soberer shades assumed by the Society, and indicating a due appreciation of the world's vanities, that several young friends were encouraged to give portions of their experience while yet they had been deaf to the monitions of that still small voice, the gentle whisperings of which had at length drawn them into the sheepfold. The meeting did not close till quite late, and was, as these gatherings always are, of a peculiarly interesting character. Friends will disperse for their homes to-day. Several distinguished members, the Havilands, and others, leave by the Hudson River road. Many a pleasant circle known only to "Yearly meeting week" will lose its gems. The amplitude of many an extension table which groaned not, but bore up steadfastly under the unwonted weight of the past week, will be reduced a leaf or two. Stewart's, and a few other magazines, having been somewhat depleted in the matter of souvenirs to be carried to the patient souls who staid at home, upon a promise of a visit next year. The pearly cashmere is folded over the crapelisse kerchief, the slate-colored mitts are drawn on, and the lonely sound, "*farewell*," is lost in the heavy rumble of the traveling-carriage. The waves of commerce come and go the same; fortunes ebb and flow, and crash upon the beach of venture, as of old; Broadway presents the same difficulties in crossing, and the same indefatigable clatter and jumble of stages, with unlimited carrying capacities; the Baby-show keeps up increasing in popularity as the little exhibitors' dispositions decrease in amiability, and the drab cloth coat, the sugar-scoop bonnet and rich snuff-colored silk, is laid on the shelf of memory as well as of wardrobe, till next Yearly Meeting.

Unparalleled Performance of the Ledger Team—The Fastest Time on Record.

Unequaled as have hitherto been the trotting performances of the celebrated *Ledger* team, throwing far into the shade every record of fast time previously made under similar conditions, Mr. Bonner, on Tuesday last, accomplished a feat which far surpassing anything he had before accomplished with his matchless horses, and which would appear incredible were not the fact witnessed and vouched for by gentlemen whose names are a guarantee of their reliability. After the race on the day above named, between *Lady Emma* and *Jib*, on the Fashion Course, Mr. Bonner having in his body a four-seat wagon, drawn by *Lantern* and the Flatbush mare, three other gentlemen, Mr. C. A. Dana, (late of the *Tribune*,) Mr. Palamedes and Mr. C. J. Foster, of *Wilkes' Spirit*, drove the first half mile of the track in the extraordinary time of *one minute and seven seconds*. The start was a little beyond the quarter-pole, and *Lantern* once breaking up and running, he was kept going at the top of his speed, the Flatbush mare trotting steadily and magnificently alongside him. Passing the judges' stand, *Lantern* was urged to his fastest speed by the whip, the mare trotting squarely throughout, and the half milewas made in the above unprecedented time of 1 min. 7 sec. When, in addition to the tremendous speed, the weight carried is considered, (the collective weights of the four gentlemen exceeding 800 pounds,) the performance stands unparalleled.

The Regatta—List of Entries.

Up to yesterday, 12 M., the following vessels had been entered as contestants in the regatta which is to take place to-day. Others may be made, but the books were officially closed at 10½ o'clock A. M.:

SCHOONERS.

First Class.—*Zinga*, W. H. Thomas; *Marie*, S. A. Stevens; *Favorite*, A. C. Kingsland.

Second Class.—*Haze*, Wm. E. Duncan; *Restless*, W. R. Travis.

Third Class.—*Bonita*, T. W. Dawson.

SLOOPS.

First Class.—*Rebecca*, J. G. Bennett, Jr.; *Minnie*, C. Monogh; *Scud*, A. H. Harrison.

Second Class.—*Mallory*, J. T. Bache; *Cruiser*, L. Livingston; *Fanny*, E. A. White; *Nettie*, S. B. Thomas.

Third Class.—*Nautilus*, T. M. Nimmo; *Lapwing*, T. B. Hawkins; *Glimpsey*, C. Macalester; *Alpha*, R. R. Morris.

At the time this list was made out the Committee on Entries had not met, and although the entries were announced to be closed at 10½ A. M. it is probable that others will be added to the above list. The *Julia*, which has never been beaten, does not appear among the entries, and the *Marie*, which has been converted into a schooner, will probably carry off the prize, as she always did when a sloop. The races of to-day promises unusual interest and excitement, and betting among the members of the club has been very liberal.

Further Particulars of the Supposed Murder at the foot of Houston-street.

The man who was found in the water at the foot of Houston-street, with a gun-shot wound in the head—a full account of which was published in yesterday's TIMES—has been identified. It turns out that his name was Bernard Lowe, the well-known skillful artist, who, for a long time past, has been employed as the scene-painter at Laura Keene's Theatre. He has been missing since the 20th of May last. On that day he was seen by several of his friends riding around the City in a carriage, in a state of intoxication. When last seen alive, he was at his bankers, in company with three rough-looking men. While at the latter place, he drew the sum of either $70 or $700—which of the sums is not known—and soon after left with his companions; before leaving, however, he gave one of the men an order for a hat. He was identified by his clothes, the body having been previously interred in Potter's Field, as that of an unknown man. It is believed that the wound made by the ball in his head was of itself sufficient to produce death, and the theory of those who have investigated the matter, is that the deceased was induced by others to go to the foot of Houston-street at a late hour of the night, that he was then shot, robbed of his money and other valuables, and then thrown into the water, the murderers hoping in this way to hide all the evidences of their crime. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that no money or other property was found upon his person, although it is known that he carried a heavy gold watch and chain, a diamond pin, and it is also thought a large amount of money. Miss Laura Keene is taking a very active part in the endeavor to unravel the mystery, and bring the murderers to punishment, if it be a fact that the man has died by foul means.

The deceased was not as old as he appeared at the time of the inquest. He was 32 years of age, and resided in East Twenty-seventh-street with his wife. The Police authorities are busily at work upon the case. The Banker, of whom the deceased drew the money, thinks he can identify the three men who were with him on the day in question.

Board of Education.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES—THE NEW LAW FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

At a regular meeting of this Board, last evening, the report of the Finance Committee, in favor of appropriating $18,918 for erecting a new Primary School-house in the Twelfth Ward, was adopted. The School Officers of the Seventh Ward were authorized to purchase lots Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street, on which to erect a Primary School-house, at an expense of $12,500.

The Committee on Warming and Ventilation presented a communication calling the attention of the Board to the recent act of the Legislature relative to the inspection of steam boilers by the police, and directing the clerk to furnish the School Officers of each Ward with a copy of said law. The law requires that those having the superintendence of steam-boilers shall have certificates of their qualifications as engineers, a provision which, if strictly enforced, will be likely to oust from their positions most of the janitors of our Public Schools.

A long discussion was held upon the question whether Baker & Smith's, or Tuomey & Elder's heating apparatus should be furnished to a school-house in the First Ward, pending which the Board adjourned.

The Murder on the Ship Roger A. Heirn.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of the First Mate, John Paul Pitzer, who was stabbed on Saturday last by a seaman named John Williams, was concluded yesterday. The jury, in their verdict, said that "deceased came to his death by a stab-wound at the hands of Williams." The accused was thereupon fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. In answer to the usual questions put to him by the Coroner, Williams

stated that he was [illegible] years of age, born in [illegible] question of his guilt, he stated that he was advised by his counsel to say nothing. It transpired during the [illegible] that Williams was drunk, when the latter came aboard the ship; that when he did not obey the orders which were given by Prisoner, the latter struck him three or four times, and then turned around to the [illegible] and said, "During all my experience on a ship, I have never before struck a man." Shortly after this the accused told one of his shipmates that he should "just whittle him [illegible] the first chance he had."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Old Game Revived.—A man named Henry [illegible] was brought before Justice [illegible] yesterday, [illegible] with swindling [illegible] out of the price of nine pieces of French [illegible]. Mrs. [illegible] has a fancy store at No. 394 Fourth-avenue. In February last the accused went to complainant's store, and bought the calico in question. He directed that the goods be sent to his house in [illegible], and he would then pay for them. A messenger was accordingly sent to the designated No. with the bundle. [illegible] met the boy, at the door, took the goods from him, and said that his wife wished as much more of [illegible] and therefore directed that it be brought to him immediately, when he would pay for all at the same time. The messenger did as requested, [illegible] the accused was missing when he returned to the appointed place, and nothing more was heard of him until yesterday. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

Jewish Festivities.—The Jewish residents of this City are passing through one of their most festal seasons, in commemoration of the "grand and awful time," when Jehovah, appearing to Moses on Mount Sinai, gave to him, for them, the Ten Commandments, revealing to him [illegible] the Law from the midst of thunders and lightnings, they now consecrate two days to the praise of the God of Jacob, who at that time appointed and constituted them his chosen and peculiar people. The Jewish Synagogues are beautifully decorated with floral tributes of thanksgiving, and the religious services, as well as the domestic observances, are characterized by great cheerfulness and [illegible].

City Postal Delivery.—There is a screw loose somewhere in the City Delivery Department. For instance, on Monday we mailed in the box at the Times Office, at [illegible] P. M., a note addressed to a party in West Thirty-[illegible]-street. The note was delivered on Tuesday afternoon. The recent arrangements of Postmaster Wakeman promised better things than this, and we have no doubt that if the attention of the carriers is called to the importance of obeying these regulations, we should have, not only a more perfect system, but one that would be of some service.

Children for Western Homes.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Children's Aid Society, whose labors for the poor children of the City knows no cessation, sent away, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy, for homes in the West, a company of thirty boys and girls. They were well dressed, fine looking little ones and very happy. Messrs. Waldron & Son bountifully filled their provision basket with good things. It is not the first time they have received an ample supply of nice cakes from the same generous source.

Fire Appeal Election.—The election of a Fire Appeal Commissioner in the place of the somewhat erratic E. F. Pettit, will take place on the 16th inst. The liveliest interest is taken in this election by the members of the Department, and much anxiety is felt by the true friends of the Fire Department to get a good man in the place. Messrs. Ralph Tremblay, for many years connected with Adams & Co.'s Express, and Horatio Parker, are the prominent candidates for the position.

Fatally Poisoned.—Simon A. Merten, a German, aged 38 years, died at his residence, No. 49 Delancey-street, yesterday, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. The deceased had been in the habitual use of that drug for the last three years, up to three months ago, when he broke off entirely. Yesterday he took about the same quantity that he had been in the habit of doing; and the result was death a few hours afterward.

Court of Sessions.—In this Court yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Frederic Michaelis was tried for assault and battery and acquitted. Patrick [illegible] pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. Wm. Mullan was put on trial, charged with keeping a disorderly house in Delancey-street, but the case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

The Florence Nightingale Hospital Ship.—The hospital ship Florence Nightingale was towed down to the Lower Bay yesterday, where she will remain at anchor during the Summer, for the reception of patients who may arrive at this port, sick from contagious diseases.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

[illegible] Board of Education.

A [illegible] meeting of this Board was held last evening, President [illegible] in the Chair. The Teachers' Committee reported the following changes in the different schools during the last month:

Resignations—No. 13, Miss A. E. Boynton; No. 22, Miss H. N. Veraider, Miss M. J. Strickland; No. 24, Miss E. M. Golding; No. 25, Miss Kennedy; No. 6, David Syme; No. 19, Miss Kate E. Slack.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 13, Miss E. C. Cornell in place of Miss Boynton.
No. 15, Miss C. Lane in place of Miss Ferinder.
No. 23, Miss Mary Pickering from Primary to Grammar Department.
No. 22, Miss E. P. Bulkley in place of Miss Pickering.
No. 24, Miss H. A. Evans in place of Miss Golding.
No. 24, Miss C. Benson in place of Miss Evans.
No. 24, Miss J. E. Nesbitt in place of Miss Benson.
No. 25, Miss L. L. French in place of Miss Kennedy.
No. 25, Miss E. A. Knoebel in place of Miss French.
No. 25, Miss E. Jackson in place of Miss Knoebel.
No. 25, Miss A. Robinson in place of Miss A. Jackson.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8, Miss Ada Lindley to be Third Assistant in Primary Department.
No. 3, Miss Anna Suydam in place of Miss Searles.
No. 22, Miss Emily J. Fish in place of Miss Baker.
No. 15, Miss Sarah Bryant in place of Miss Cornell.
No. 15, Miss Sarah J. Blackley in place of Miss Lane.
No. 22, Miss S. J. McMasters in place of Miss Bulkley.
No. 24, Miss E. Elliott in place of Miss Nesbitt.
No. 25, Miss Emma Mott in place of Miss Rollings.
No. 22, Miss Viola Rich, additional Teacher in Primary Department.
No. 21, Miss Anna Unger, in Primary Department.
No. 19, Miss Mary E. Moore in place of Miss Stark.
No. 6, Miss Searles in place of Miss Henry.
No. 21, Miss C. Williams, in Primary Department.

The Board passed a pleasant hour in discussing local matters of minor importance, and then adjourned for one month.

The Financial Estimate for 1863.

A meeting of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors was held on Tuesday, to consider the appropriations necessary for carrying on the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of January next. Mayor Kalbfleisch occupied the chair, and presented the following statement:

Gentlemen: In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, I beg leave to lay before your honorable body a [illegible] of the sums required to be raised to defray the expenses of the City Government for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of January next. On comparison with the statement as adopted by you the preceding year, little or no difference will be found to exist in the amounts necessary for the support of Common Schools, and but a small reduction is made on the amount of money necessary for Police purposes. The amount of City bonds falling due, and the amount of interest to be paid on the City debt exceeds in amount those of the previous year by a small sum. But your honorable body will perceive that a large reduction is effected in the remaining items of City expenditures. To enable us to effect this reduction, rigid economy and a strict and careful scrutiny in contracting liabilities will have to be constantly exercised. The recent amendments very properly made to the charter will materially contribute to aid us in this matter. No inconsiderable amount of the money raised for the current year will be saved and rendered available for the next. In some of the Wards the balance remaining in the Treasury of the money raised for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps for the current year will entirely be amply sufficient for that purpose, but will suffice for the whole ensuing year. This will not, however, be the case in all the Wards. In some instances where very large amounts have been appropriated, scarcely enough remains to meet the claims of the new contractors, which will accrue during the balance of the present year, although their contracts are based on much lower rates than those heretofore paid for the same service. The difference arises from the fact that several of the accounts were deficient on the 1st of January last, and that very large amounts have been paid during the past four months of this year. The expenses of the Fire Department have, owing to various circumstances, been heretofore very large, and the limit now placed by the Charter upon the amount of expenditure for this branch of the city service will be [illegible] in excess of the amount necessary for the purpose for the ensuing fiscal year. The present salary account, at rates now paid, will be slightly decreased. I have considered this in making my present estimate; the amount necessary to pay the salaries of nineteen aldermen, at the rate of each, as provided in the charter, has been added. The reduction in the number of officers, and the abolition of some offices now existing, will, however, more than counterbalance this. I have left all further reductions to the judgment and discretion of your honorable body. Experience has proved that lighting the streets the whole night does not yield advantages commensurate with its cost. I have therefore deemed it best, until more favorable times, to return to the former mode of limiting the number of hours, and have made my estimate in accordance therewith.

The aggregate amount of money to be raised for all city purposes will be $651,971 34, or $318,616 91 less than the amount raised last year, when it was $[illegible]—thus saving an amount fully equal to the interest for one year at 7 per cent. on $3,000,000. This, I trust, will be gratifying to your honorable body and cannot fail to be so to the tax-payers at large. The burdens which will have to be imposed upon the people by County, State and National Legislatures in consequence of the war, must, indeed, of necessity be heavy, and should induce every one to use all the means in his power to aid in reducing the same; to this end all my energies will unceasingly be directed and I confidently anticipate your earnest and cordial support in the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

TO BE RAISED BY GENERAL TAX.

For principal of City Bonds	$[illegible] 75
For interest on City Bonds	160,[illegible] 34
For principal of certificates	[illegible] 13
For interest on certificates	[illegible] 00
For salaries	95,500 00
For Police purposes	[illegible] 00
For school purposes	165,[illegible] 00
For lighting streets	110,000 00
For general purposes	71,[illegible] 00
For Fire Department purposes	40,300 00
Total	$970,521 34
Less City revenue	136,000 00
Balance	$834,521 34

To be raised in the several Wards for cleaning streets and repairing wells and pumps:

1st Ward	$1,300	11th Ward	$1,[illegible]
2d Ward	1,[illegible]	12th Ward	[illegible]
3d Ward	1,[illegible]	13th Ward	[illegible]
4th Ward	1,[illegible]	14th Ward	1,[illegible]
5th Ward	[illegible]	15th Ward	[illegible]
6th Ward	None needed	16th Ward	[illegible]
7th Ward	None needed	17th Ward	None needed
8th Ward	None needed	18th Ward	[illegible]
9th Ward	1,000	19th Ward	[illegible]
10th Ward	[illegible]		
Total			$17,[illegible]

The communication was referred to a Committee of Ten, for consideration and report.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held last evening in the County Jail, President [illegible] in the Chair. The Penitentiary Committee reported on the recent explosion at the Flatbush Almshouse, by which several lives were lost, that the accident was owing to an improper construction of the boiler, so that the flues could not be properly cleaned, and that this defect was being remedied under direction of the Superintendents of the Poor. The report was adopted and placed on file. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Excise showing that they had granted 1,214 licenses during the year ending May 1, and that the total receipts amounted to $36,420. Referred to the Committee on Accounts. The Committee on Accounts reported that the Sixth Monthly Report of the Commissioners of the Volunteer Relief Fund was correct, and the same was placed on file. The members amused themselves for a couple of hours by voting for a Keeper of the Penitentiary, made vacant by the resignation of Hiram Helmer, but with arriving at any result. After the transaction of some routine business the Board adjourned for two weeks.

Brooklyn City Directory.—The Brooklyn City Directory for 1862-3, published by J. Lain & Co., has just been issued. It contains several thousand more names than any previous Brooklyn Directory—a result which the publishers justly attribute, not to any marked increase in the population of the city during the past year, but to greater vigilance on the part of the canvassers. It is a source of great inconvenience to the citizens of Brooklyn, and one of which the compilers of the Directory justly complain, that many of the streets are irregularly and confusedly numbered, and in several instances two or more streets are allowed to bear the same name. The Legislature has long since empowered the Common Council to remedy this defect, but they have thus far neglected to do it. Aside from the imperfection arising from this cause, the present Directory appears to be all that could be required, and to the Brooklynites, as well as others having business there, it is well worth the low price of $[illegible], for which it is sold.

Horticultural Society.—The Brooklyn Horticultural Society [illegible] arrangements for their next exhibition of fruits, plants, [illegible] and flowers, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 18th and 19th inst., on which occasion one gentleman will have on exhibition over one hundred varieties of strawberries. The Society has also commenced arrangements for the Fall exhibition, to take place during the third week of September. On this occasion, it is expected that the Horticultural Society, Artists' Association and Philharmonic Society, will unite, and that the whole Academy of Music will be thrown open.

Sentenced.—James McCluskey, recently convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions for rape and upon another indictment for robbery, was yesterday sentenced to ten years imprisonment for the first-named offence, and ten years for the latter. He will have arrived at the age of discretion before his term of imprisonment expires.

Suicide of an Unknown Man.—A man, whose name is unknown, leaped from the South Ferry boat Pacific into the East River, and was drowned, on Tuesday night last. His hat can be seen at the ferry-house, New-York side.

Circuit Court.—Calendar for this day, Nos. 49, 55, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81. City Court—Nos. 3, 6, 26, 34, 51, 52, 55.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 261, 163½, 263, 273, 276, 283, 290, 296, 299, 300, 302, 305, 311, 313, 314, 316, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 2111, 2119, 1723, 173, 2120, 2107, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231. Part II.—Nos. 2246, 2248, 2250, 2252—added to Wednesday's Calendar.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 2329, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367. Part II.—Nos. 120, 2262, 1840, 976, 1856, 1854, 488, 2184, 656, 3550, 1880, 148.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 459, 1100, 1009, 1092, 1004, 419, 955, 736, 1058, 780, 105, 462, 466, 468, 470. Part II.—Nos. 1120, 444, 365, 1125, 750, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1136½, 1137, 1139, 1130.

Highly Important Sewing-Machine Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Smalley.

Orlando B. Potter et al. vs. Abraham Fuller.—This case came up on a motion for a preliminary injunction. The motion was argued at great length some time ago, and Judge Smalley now rendered his decision on the motion, in substance as follows:

This bill is predicated upon two reissued patents issued to A. B. Wilson, one dated Jan. 22, 1856, and one dated Dec. 9, 1856. The rights under these patents have all passed to the orators, and their title is not denied. The bill, among other things, sets out that there have been decisions in the United States Circuit Courts in this District, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts and in Pennsylvania, in suits brought upon these patents, in all of which the patents were sustained, and the defences set up by the various defendants in those suits were overruled, and perpetual injunctions were ordered to issue against them. It also sets up that the defendant is infringing the rights secured to the plaintiffs under these patents, and prays for an injunction and an accounting. Attached to the bill, are the affidavits of four machinists and experts, who testify that the defendant is and has been for some time vending sewing-machines similar in principle and operation to those described in the said reissued patents. The orators, therefore, make out a strong case in favor of the issuing an injunction, and unless it is defeated by the evidence and exhibits of the defendant, an injunction must issue.

The defendant resists the complainant's application for an injunction on four grounds:

First—He claims that it is not a case, at any rate, for a preliminary injunction, whatever might be done on final hearing, because, he says—

1. It will produce irreparable injury to the defendants;

2. The plaintiffs have been guilty of laches; and

3. They have been guilty of oppressive conduct.

But it seems that the machines which the plaintiff sells are not manufactured here, but by the firm of Williams & Orvis, in Boston, Mass., and that he is merely an agent. It is difficult to see, therefore, how an injunction should produce irreparable injury to him.

Nor does he establish that the plaintiffs have been guilty of laches which should prevent them from having their rights protected.

The oppressive conduct complained of is only that the various complainants, manufacturers of sewing-machines, have set apart a certain portion of the profits of the manufacture to form a fund for the prosecution of those who infringe the patents. But inasmuch as the complainants are all of them interested in said patents, and in having their rights under them protected, the Court does not deem their contributing to the expenses of securing such protection to be oppressive, or to be any ground for refusing to them the protection to which they may be entitled.

Second.—The defendant claims that there has been no general acquiescence in the validity of these patents; that the former adjudications upon them were based upon three erroneous propositions, into which Judge Ingersoll fell when he first decided the motion granting an injunction in Potter vs. Holland, in Connecticut, to wit:

1. That the Wilson machine of 1850 was capable of producing the result claimed for it by the patentee.

2. That the feeding instrument was a combination of two elements, viz.: the feeder and presser only; whereas it is in fact a combination of three elements; and

3. That Wilson was the first person who invented any feeding instrument by which the cloth could be fed automatically, while the direction of the seam could be changed at the will of the operator, without interfering with the regularity of the feed.

And the defendant claims that these propositions are now shown to be erroneous, but that this Court, in deciding the cases of Potter vs. James G. Wilson, and others, at Cooperstown, in 1860, fell into the same errors as Judge Ingersoll, and that these errors were adopted in all the cases subsequently decided. And moreover, that these other cases in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, were collusive and without hearing on the merits.

But Judge Ingersoll, in his opinion before referred to, speaks of the cases before him as being without collusion; there is no evidence of collusion in the other cases furnished, and certainly the cases heard and decided before Judge Nelson and myself at Cooperstown were very fully contested.

We have then these propositions, which the defendant now claims to be erroneous, first decided by Judge Ingersoll, certainly a very able patent judge, and afterwards adopted upon full hearing by Judge Nelson and myself after full consideration, as well as by the other able Judges in other districts—and after such a weight of decision sustaining those propositions, this Court would hesitate long before it would, on a motion for a preliminary injunction, hold them to be erroneous.

The defendant also claims that William H. Johnson was the first inventor of the four-motion feed, and that the Wheeler & Wilson four-motion feed was an infringement upon his, and that this was so determined by the jury in the case of Johnson vs. Root. But this very question was before this Court in the cases heard at Cooperstown, and Judge Nelson says: "It is only necessary to read the description and examine the model of this machine, (Johnson's,) to see that the device has no resemblance to that of Wilson in the improvement in question."

Third—The defendant claims to have produced two inventions upon which he relies, as prior to Wilson's, which have not before been presented to any Court.

1. He relies upon a machine said to have been invented by Solomon B. Ellithorp, and reduced to practice in 1847, in support of which he offers to the Court the affidavits of Ellithorp and of Marsh, with exhibits and drawings.

The affidavit of Ellithorp shows that he was an apprentice to the hatter's trade at Albany, and had been experimenting on sewing machines from the year 1841; that in 1847 he perfected four machines and put them in use, one of them being used by a tailor, from whom he hoped to get some money to enable him to take out a patent; that he made specifications early in 1847, and made a machine like it before that; that he was unable to get any funds to enable him to secure a patent; that not long after, a great fire occurred in Albany, which broke up his business and destroyed the specifications, and he did nothing more about it until several years after the fire, when he found, in an old box of trumpery, one of his first drawings, from which he made a copy, and in 1858, he filed his drawings in the Patent Office, and applied for a patent, not for the feed motion, but for an alleged improvement in bobbins for sewing machines.

The affidavit of Marsh shows that he was working with a watchmaker at the time, and recollects seeing Ellithorp's drawings and a feed, and he says that the apparatus was like the one exhibited, and that he recollects twisting a brass spiral spring for Ellithorp's machine. The inquiry naturally arises, Where is that machine? It is not claimed that that, too, perished in the fire. Why is it not produced, or its loss accounted for? Where was this "box of trumpery," and why was not the drawing found before? Why did not Ellithorp make new drawings and specifications if the first were burned? And how much can Marsh's recollection be relied upon as to what this machine was like, after the lapse of fifteen years? And why did Ellithorpe apply only for a patent for an improvement in bobbins, if he was the inventor of this valuable feed motion?

It is incredible that this important invention, as detailed, should have slept from 1847 to 1861, amid all the stir which the sewing-machine controversy excited, for it was not till 1861 that this feed motion was first claimed by Ellithorp, or by others for him.

2. The defendant claims that the Batchelor machine known as the wheel-fed machine, put in use in January, 1849, and patented in May, 1849, is prior to Wilson's invention, and that this machine has not been passed upon.

But, in the first place, Batchelor's invention is said to have been completed in January, 1849, while Wilson's invention goes back to 1848, as was held by Judge Nelson, in Potter vs. Sloat.

Again, it does not appear when Batchelor's machine, of which a copy is exhibited to the Court, was first constructed. It is claimed to be described in an application for a patent of [illegible] [illegible] called his rough-surface feed; and in 1850, he made application for a patent for the latter as an improvement. He also exhibited a machine in Boston, in 1850, with this dog-fish skin rough-surface feed, and received a medal for it.

Now, if he had previously to this time invented and put into operation a machine which worked so well and so effectively as the one exhibited, it is inconceivable that he should have been exhibiting at fairs and taking medals for a machine with the dog-fish skin rough-surface feed, and applying for a patent for that as an improvement upon his previous patent. Moreover, the Batchelor machines, one or more of them, were before this Court at the hearing at Cooperstown, and were fully considered, and there is nothing in them, therefore, which should interfere with Wilson's patent.

Fourth—The defendant claims that the machines sold by him do not infringe upon either of the complainant's patents.

But this depends upon the construction which is to be given to those patents. If the narrow view of them urged by the defendant's counsel in this case with so much ingenuity and wise criticism is to be adopted, perhaps they might not. But it seems to be conceded, and I think necessarily, that if the construction given to those patents by Judge Ingersoll in the opinion before referred to and sustained by this Court in Potter vs. Sloat, be the correct construction, then the defendant's machine does infringe upon them, and this Court would hardly deem itself justified in adopting in the decision of this motion different views from that held in the previous cases in this District by the full Bench after full argument, especially as nothing has yet been shown which satisfactorily impugns the entire correctness of those decisions.

For these reasons, therefore, I think the defendant fails to overthrow the case made out by the complainants, and an injunction must issue as prayed for in the bill.

For complainants, Mr. Gifford and Mr. Stoughton; for defendant, Mr. Blatchford and Messrs. Whiting & Washburn, of Boston.

Decision in Admiralty—Demurrage—Exceptions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

Henry D. Brookman et al. vs. Sixty Barrels, &c., of Molasses.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The suit was brought to recover an alleged balance of freight and demurrage on a charter party. The Court decided in favor of the libelants for both freight and demurrage, and referred it to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount. To his report the claimants excepted, claiming, first, that the Commissioner had reported too large a balance of freight money due. The evidence before him was the same as that which was laid before the Court.

The second exception was as to the amount of demurrage. The voyage was from New-York to New-Orleans and back. The charter provided the charterer should be "allowed for the loading and discharging of said vessel thirty-three running days for loading at New-York and for discharging at New-Orleans in all dispatch on discharge of cargo in New-York." The vessel was ready to discharge in New-York on Nov. 22, but was not discharged until Dec. 5, and the evidence showed that three days was a reasonable time for the discharge.

The third exception was that the Commissioner should have found no freight due in this action because he had found the same due in another suit brought by the same libelants against the respondent *in personam*.

Held by the Court—That to sustain the first exception would be to reverse the decision of the Court finding the issue in favor of the libellants and ordering a reference. The Court held that something was due, and the Commissioner [illegible] this fact, as determined by the Court, and as the proofs were left before him he could come to no other conclusion as to the amount than that set forth in his report.

That as to the demurrage on the wording of the charter party the charterer was bound to discharge the cargo in New-York within a reasonable time. That there is no delay shown on the part of the ship and that the charterer was bound for all delay beyond a reasonable time. That the rainy day claimed by the respondents as an excuse for one day's delay is not shown to have been one of the three days, and therefore cannot avail them.

That the third exception must have been disposed of by the Court on the original hearing. The other suit referred to was heard before him at the same time, and the objection of *lis pendens* should have been made then and doubtless was. If not made then it is too late now.

Exceptions overruled and decree in favor of the libelants for the amount reported due.

For libelants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict. For claimants, Mr. Heath and Judge Beebe.

Rights of Non-Resident Married Women.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Mary Town vs. Francis E. Messigh, &c.—This was an action of replevin of goods taken from one Thomas H. Cook, at his store in Sixth-avenue, under an execution against him. Plaintiff claimed to have bought the goods of Cook through her brother and agent Ezra Town. Defendants claimed the plaintiff was a non-resident married woman, and that the sale to her was fraudulent.

Verdict for defendants.

J. W. Greene for plaintiff. D. S. Wild and Wm. W. Niles for defendants.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—[illegible].

Before Justice Leonard.

The People ex rel. Roberts vs. Thomas et al.—The plaintiffs claiming to be Trustees of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, in Eleventh-street, brought this action to have the defendants removed from the position of Trustees, which it is alleged they have unlawfully usurped. The question at issue is whether certain votes cast at the election of Trustees, in March last, were legal or not.

Complaint dismissed.

E. Gilbert, for plaintiffs; Wm. Curtis Noyes, for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Sanderson and others vs. Ryckman &c.—Order granted.

Browning vs. Browning.—Motion granted.

Masters vs. Sprague.—Reference ordered to hear and determine.

Kemsen vs. Pelton et al.—Judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice [illegible].

Brown vs. Ryan et al.—Findings, etc., on file.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Rathem vs. Patten and others.—Judgment for plaintiffs, findings, etc., on file.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 4, 1862.

$18,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou. 103		200 N. Y. Cen. R. ...s30	90½
11,000 do.	103½	200 do.	[illegible]
2,000 U.S.6s, '81, Oreg'n War Loan	100	200 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Tres. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts small	105½	100 do.	b10 [illegible]
10,000 do.	105	200 do.	[illegible]
1,000 City 6s 1860	87	100 do.	s30 [illegible]
4,000 Ohio State 6s '86	95	200 do.	[illegible]
10,000 Ind. 5s. 6s W. Ln.	94½	50 do.	[illegible]
800 Ill. War Loan	98½	200 do.	[illegible]
8,000 Tenn. State 6s '90 b30	59½	150 Erie Railway	[illegible]
1,000 do.	59	200 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	s30 59½	200 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	b30 59½	100 do.	b30 [illegible]
10,000 M. Cen. St. 6s	83	200 Erie Railway, Pref.	65½
2,000 Georgia St. 7s	75½	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Mo. State 6s. s30	52	100 do.	[illegible]
21,000 do.	52½	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Erie R. 3d M. B., '83	[illegible]	5 Hud. River R.	45
6,000 E. R. 5th M. B. s10	85	100 do.	45
2,000 do.	85½	50 do.	46½
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	103	50 do.	46½
1,000 Har. 3d M. Bds.	88	50 do.	47
1,000 M. C. 8 p. c. B., Old	104	250 Harlem Railroad	14½
5,000 Mich. C. 8 p.c. 1st	[illegible]	250 Harlem R. Pref.	36
M. S. F. Conv. B. 105½		375 Mich. Cen. R.	64½
7,000 do.	105¾	100 do.	64½
26,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	83	300 do.	64½
1,000 M. So. S. F'd B.	94½	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	26
1,000 do.	93½	50 Mich. S. & I. G. S. b30	57½
2,000 do.	94	50 do.	57½
7,000 T. & Wab. 1st M.	81	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. b30	23
1,000 T. & Wab. 2d M.	65½	100 do.	23
7,000 do.	65¾	18 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	119
5,000 C. & T. R. Fd Bd	88	210 do.	120
10 Bank of New York	101	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 70
20 Metropolitan B'k	104	1200 Clev. & Tol. R.	46
15 Market Bank	94	200 do.	b30 46½
5,000 Am. Gold	103½	700 do.	46½
500 do.	103½	70 do.	46½
150 Del. & H. C. Co.		200 do.	b30 46½
ex div.	93½	250 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64½
100 P. Mail St'msh'p Co.	115½	50 do.	b30 65
75 do.	b30 115	50 do.	s15 64½
5 Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pf.	64½	50 do.	64½
100 Del., L. & West. R.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
300 Buf. & State L. R.	130	27 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	73½

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	103½	300 Erie Railway Pref.	65½
5,000 Tres. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	105	50 do.	b30 65½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	59	100 Harlem Railroad	14½
10,000 do.	59½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	36
10,000 do.	b60 59	200 do.	b30 36½
2,000 Ill. War Loan	98½	300 Mich. Cent. R.	64½
10,000 Ind. 6s War Loan	94½	50 do.	64½
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	67	50 do.	s10 64½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	98	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	26½
5,000 Amer. Gold	103½	100 do.	26½
50 Pac. Mail S. Co.	115½	200 do.	b30 26½
50 do.	115½	50 do.	26½
300 do.	116	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	57½
200 do.	b30 116	150 do.	57½
46 M. & P. Du C. 2d pref.	60	200 do.	57½
300 N. Y. Cen. R.	91	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	62½
600 do.	91½	500 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22½
50 do.	s30 91	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	120
100 do.	91½	50 Galena & Chic. R.	70½
100 do.	b10 91½	200 Clev. & Toledo R.	46½
100 do.	91½	100 do.	[illegible]
250 Erie Railway	39½	100 do.	s15 46
10 Hudson River R.	47	200 do.	b30 46½
50 do.	s10 47	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64½
150 do.	s30 47	50 do.	b30 65

Wednesday, June 4—P. M.

The improvement in financial confidence in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange, this week is [illegible] manifested in the advance on the Government Securities of all classes, and the strong demand for New-York Central and other dividend paying Shares and Bonds. The market, to-day, advanced nearly or quite 1 ℔ cent. on the buoyant prices of yesterday afternoon, and it was difficult, at one time, to obtain the actual figures bid and asked at and after the Second Board, owing to the excitement among the buyers and the moderate amount of Stocks offered by sellers. The price of United States 6 ℔ cents, of 1881 is 106 ℔ cent.; of United States Treasury 7.30 ℔ cent. Bonds, 106 ℔ cent.; of New-York Central Shares, at 3 o'clock, 91⅛@91½ ℔ cent.; of Erie, 39½, and Erie Preferred, 66⅛ ℔ cent. Next to New-York Central, on the Share list, in point of firmness of demand, is Pacific Mail, which sold for 116 ℔ cent., ex dividend, in May, and the prospect is, that the extraordinary quarterly dividends of the Company, and the increased business of the Steamship line, the price will approach 125@130 ℔ cent. before the August dividend. The New-York and Western Railway Shares followed New-York Central in the advance in prices to-day, and the general Share market was buoyant throughout the day, and firm at the close of dealings this afternoon. Hudson River Shares rose 2@2½ ℔ cent., and Harlem, Common and Preferred, 1@1½ ℔ cent. The Westerns from ½ to 1 ℔ cent. higher than yesterday.

Late in the afternoon the Share market was less buoyant than on the printed sales at the Second Board, and left off at a concession of ½@¾ ℔ cent. from the extreme prices:

N. Y. Central	91⅛	Galena	70
Erie	39½	Illinois Central	62½
Erie Preferred	66	Pacific	115½
Toledo	46	Tennessees	59½
Rock Island	64	Missouris	52½
Michigan Southern	26⅝	Treas. 7-30 ℔ cents	106
Michigan Guarant'd	57½	U. S. 6s, 1881	105
Michigan Central	63⅞	Gold	103⅜

The bidding for the City Bank Stocks to-day is generally steady:

New-York	101	American Exchange	93½
Mechanics'	100	Chatham	80
Union	101	Irving	78
America	110½	Metropolitan	104
City	118	Market	94
Phoenix	100	Shoe and Leather	100
Tradesmen's	97	Corn Exchange	96
Greenwich	125	Continental	92
Merchants' Exch	94	St. Nicholas	90
Seventh Ward	125	Marine	101
State of New-York	91½	Commonwealth	90
Commerce	97	Atlantic	60
Commerce scp. stk	97½	Park	108
Ocean	85		

The Railway Mortgages are firm and the demand quite general:

N. Y. C. sixes	100½	N. Ind. Goshen line	93½
N. Y. C. sixes real estate	98	M. So. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	98
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	106	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	94½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	106½	T. H. & A. 1sts, 7p. c. x in.	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. '76	106½	T. H. & Alton 2ds, sp. c. '70	85
Erie firsts	[illegible]	T. C. & M. L. G. Bonds	19
Erie seconds	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
Erie thirds	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. firsts	51
Erie fourths	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	28
Erie fifths	86½	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	70
Buf., N. Y. & Erie	91	Han. & St. Jo. R. L. G.	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	[illegible]	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	104
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	105	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	90½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	81
Hudson con. '67	85	Tol. & Wabash seconds	65½
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	103	Tol. & Wabash int. bds	63½
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	96½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	104	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102½
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	105½	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, x. int.	103
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. firsts	106	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. firsts	99½	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c., sec's	83	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	96
N. Indiana, firsts	100	N. J. Cen. firsts	105⅛

The market for Gold to-day is quiet, at 103½@103⅝ ℔ cent. The speculation in Gold has very considerably abated on both sides, and the quotation is more varied than usual, according to supply and demand. The heavy Exports of Domestic Produce this week have afforded a liberal line of Merchant Bills on England, and the market for Exchange for this morning's steamer left off quiet, at 114½@114¾ ℔ cent. The market for Money is 4@5 ℔ cent., at call, and 4@5½ for prime selections of Merchant paper, 60 days to six months to run. The United States Treasury is receiving deposits on 4 ℔ cent. interest. The amount thus deposited to-day is over $300,000. The conversions of United States Notes into the five year 6 ℔ cent. Stock of the Government amount to $[illegible].

The returns of the Export clearances of the week were received at a late hour on Tuesday night. The following are the figures, showing an unusual activity for the month of June. The Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign ports, for the week ending June 2:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$2,084,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]	$2,361,[illegible]
Previously reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

A recent change made in the clerkship of the statistical bureau of the Custom-house is working badly for the daily Press and the commercial public, who rely upon the prompt and correct publication of the weekly and monthly returns of the Import and Export trade of the port of New-York. The right of the Collector to make arbitrary removals in this or any other department of the Custom-house establishment, may not be questioned, as political favoritism now goes, but we claim to insist that he should at least substitute clerks of ordinary capacity for the duties to which they are assigned. In the present instance he has not done so. The Press is consequently annoyed and the public inconvenienced by the irregularities incident to an arbitrary, if not purely partisan appointment.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company is being held at Newark this afternoon, thirty years having been completed since the organization of the Company. The following table will compare the business of the road for the last four years:

	1859.	1860.
Gross receipts	$[illegible] 58	$[illegible] 63
Expenses	[illegible]	532,073 17
Net earnings	$454,[illegible] 73	$[illegible] 48
	1861.	1862.
Gross receipts	$1,119,[illegible] 96	$882,757 24
Expenses	443,161 86	412,780 20
Net earnings	$676,730 70	$[illegible] 11

The Galena and Chicago Railroad earned the fourth week of May:

Fourth week, 1862	$35,436
Fourth week, 1861	36,[illegible]
Decrease	$[illegible]

The whole month foots up as follows:

May, 1862	$150,371
May, 1861	165,707
Decrease	$14,336

The Panama Railroad earned in April:

April, 1862	$155,[illegible]
April, 1861	126,000
Increase	$29,[illegible]

The quantity of flour, wheat, corn and barley, delivered by the New-York Canals at tide-water, during the fourth week in May, in the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	25,933	1,083,749	993,849	34,221
1862	68,352	1,776,047	669,056	100,335
Inc.	42,419	Inc. 692,298	Dec. 324,793	Inc. 66,114

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 31st May, inclusive, during the years 1861 and 1862, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1861	79,160	3,027,269	2,060,143	95,120
1862	126,974	4,330,858	1,323,693	301,896
Inc.	47,814	Inc. 1,303,589	Dec. 736,450	Inc. 206,776

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of May, in the years indicated:

	1860. Canals opened April 25.	1861. May 1.	1862. May 1.
Flour, bbls	150,647	79,160	126,974
Wheat, bushels	865,531	3,027,269	4,333,858
Corn, bushels	3,475,036	2,060,143	1,324,693
Barley, bushels	73,712	95,120	301,896
Oats, bushels	1,280,677	669,907	464,791
Rye, bushels	31,566	22,221	152,881

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States was as follows: Total receipts, $1,161,197 51, including for customs $166,000; payments, $1,[illegible]; balance, $12,670,971 47.

[illegible] affairs in Chicago, last week, the Tribune, of the [illegible] inst., [illegible]:

"There has been a gradually increasing improvement in the demand for money during the week, but so abundant is it that all legitimate offerings were readily taken, and as much more would have been gladly accepted. The calls to fulfill Government contracts make a very important item in the financial affairs of the city; but, of course, the grain and produce trade furnish employment for by far the largest amount of our capital. Generally the business of the city is good, and all classes have reason to congratulate themselves at the prosperity manifest on every side. It is in strong contrast with the dullness that prevails in many cities that could be named.

"The demand for New-York Exchange has been rather more active than usual, owing, doubtless, to [illegible] The supply [illegible] the larger houses continued to make concessions from ½, the [illegible] on round lots. The buying price as heretofore was par@⅛.

"Gold is weaker, but the rates do not vary much from those heretofore given. The general buying price was 2 ℔ cent. premium; selling, 3⅛c., from which a fraction may have been conceded on round lots."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 8 bbls. Ashes, 12,764 bbls. Flour, 1,321 bbls. and 521 bags Corn Meal, 36,586 bushels Wheat, 20,167 bushels Corn, 600 bushels Rye, 1,020 bushels Oats, 5,869 pkgs. Provisions, 1,800 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 95 bbls., at $5 75@$5 81¼ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales 2,500 lbs. Western Yellow at about former prices.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in moderate demand at 16½c.@18c. ℔ lb.

COCOA—Has been inactive to-day. The article is quoted, in bond, at 27c.@28c. for Maracaibo; 28c. for Caracas; 11½c.@12c. for Guayaquil, and 9c.@9½c. for St. Domingo.

CHEMICALS—Have been in limited request, at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Private sales were unimportant; 388 bags Santos were sold by auction (out of a catalogue of 4,500 bags) at 20c.@23½c. ℔ lb.; balance of the catalogue withdrawn.

COPPER—Has been quiet, since our last; prices have not varied much. Refined ingot, 20½c.@21½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and is advancing. Middlings, 31½c.@32c. ℔ lb. Sales, 800 bales.

DYEWOODS—Attract less attention, and prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales, 100 tons Honduras Logwood at $25 ℔ ton.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand at steady prices.

FRUIT—The demand is mainly for West India green Fruit, at irregular rates.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are inactive, at former prices. Smoked Herring are selling more freely, at 20c.@23c. for Sealed, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request to-day, and prices of desirable lots, especially of extra State, have been quite firm. The rain storm checks operations. Sales have been reported since our last, of 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 15@$4 30; closing at $4 20@$4 30; interior to choice extra State, at $4 40@$4 70, chiefly at $4 45@$4 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 15@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 37½@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 40@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 15	@$4 30
Extra State	4 40	@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 15	@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 37½	@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 95	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 20	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 65	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand and is steady. Sales 1,700 bbls., at $5@$5 60 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 65@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady. Sales 1,400 bbls. extra, at $4 45@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request, at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $3 00 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 800 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant and less active, to-day; prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. Sales, 114,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at 85c.@$1; White Western, $1 24@$1 25; Amber Western, $1 16@$1 19; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 10@$1 14; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at 92c.@$1 03; Chicago Spring, at 91c.@$1 02; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 83c.@92c.; Red State, (Spring,) at $1 03@$1 04 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand, chiefly for export, at very firm prices; sales 96,000 bushels, at 49c.@50c., for old Mixed Western, and 46c.@48c. for new do.; 51c.@52c. for Yellow Western, and 55c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, at 64c.@73c. ℔ bushel; sales 11,400 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in lively request, including Canada at 45c.@46c., Western at 44c.@46c., and State at 46c.@47c. [illegible] The business in Breadstuffs, during the [illegible] week, Mr. E. Hill reviews thus: "In the Breadstuff trade of the fortnight past there is nothing particularly new to report. Prices have been unsettled and irregular, and the business generally somewhat variable. The unfavorable state of the English and French markets, under the effect of fine growing weather, is evident by the reduced limits of the orders lately received, but a decline in freights, and advance in exchange, have enabled shippers within the week past to execute a portion of their orders. Much difficulty is still experienced in purchasing State Flour and Winter Spring Wheat, owing to so large a portion of the receipts of both of these articles being in a condition unfit for safe shipment. There is, however, a gradual improvement, and we trust a short time longer will remove the difficulty. The supplies of Flour are not heavy, and there is a fair but not extensive demand for home use. For export to England there is a moderate inquiry for State brands. The better kinds of Missouri, Indiana and Ohio are wanted for the West Indies and South America, and are not plenty. The common extras of the West vary much in value, but are generally low rates are in favor with the retail trade. At yesterday's Exchange the trade generally was quiet, and inactive, and a few cents lower. The supplies of Wheat are quite free for the season, and there are plenty of buyers for that which is sweet and sound, but as the larger portion of the receipts of Spring are soft, and not acceptable to purchasing for shipment, the market is irregular. The inferior qualities varying according to condition. The Winter Wheat is more regular in quality and in good demand. At yesterday's market there was an attempt to advance freights, and this with free arrivals gave a dull tone to the trade, and prices were 1c.@2c. lower. Rye of good quality is scarce and wanted. Indian Corn remains without much change. The receipts are moderate, and the demand fair. Export clearances for the fortnight past amount, to Great Britain and Ireland, 25,307 bbls. Flour; 640,[illegible] bus. Wheat; 209,745 bus. Corn; 5,400 bus. Peas. To France, 26,883 bus. Wheat. To the Continent, 6,[illegible] bbls. Flour; 10,468 bus. Wheat; 976 bus. Corn; 1,[illegible] bus. Rye. To New-Orleans 3,587 bbls. Flour."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	May 28, '62	1,201,[illegible]	21,097,[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	May 27, '62	208,[illegible]	1,066,[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	May 23, '62	33,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	May 28, '62	231,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Ports	May 16, '62	65,[illegible]	2,267,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total		1,8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1861		1,309,474	18,120,[illegible]	3,417,[illegible]
To about same period, 1860		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To about same period, 1859		65,613	415,000	[illegible]

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.	Bu. Rye.
Fm N. Y. to May 28, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fm other Ports, to latest dates	11,[illegible]	107,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS—Sales 600 bales at [illegible]. Market unchanged.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and in moderate request, at 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in pretty fair demand, including last year's crop, at 13c.@19c. ℔ lb.

HONEY—Has been quiet since our last, including Cuba at 68c., cash, in bond, and 75c.@78c. free, ℔ gallon.

HIDES—Have been inactive and prices have favored buyers. Stock of all kinds, 254,000 against [illegible] same time last year. Prime Buenos Ayres offered heavily at 23½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 21½c.@22c., and Orinoco at 20½c.@21c. ℔ lb., usual terms.

HEMP—Is dull and altogether nominal in prices. Stock, 633 bales American and 57,166 bales foreign, including 42,019 bales Manilla and 5,000 bales Jute. Stock, same time last year, 317 bales American and 50,619 bales foreign.

IRON—Has been inactive, and prices have become somewhat nominal.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Has been quiet, and quoted irregular in price.

LEATHER—The market has been generally quiet; prices have been depressed.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common and 80c. for Lump ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at steady prices.

NAVAL STORES—A pretty fair inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine at $1 52@$1 55, closing at $1 55 ℔ gallon, (sales, yesterday and to-day 300 bbls.;) Common Rosin at $9 ℔ 310 lbs., and Tar at $16@$16 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally in limited request, though the changes in prices have been unimportant. Crude Sperm, at $1 20@$1 22; Crude Whale, at 46c.@48c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Winter Whale, at 60c.; Olive, at $1 [illegible]@$1 30; Linseed, at 80c.@82c.; No. 1 Winter Lard, at 65c.@70c.; City Red, at 50c.; Crude Petroleum, at 10c.@11½c.; Refined Petroleum, at 18c.@25c. ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, June 2.—Sperm—Has been more quiet since our last. The sales embrace [illegible] bbls. at $1 20 ℔ gallon for manufacturing, and 100 bbls. for export at a price not transpired. In Edgartown 100 bbls. to a house in this city at $1 20 ℔ gallon. Whale—The market for whale is unchanged. The transactions since our last include sales of [illegible] [illegible]

Importation of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to June 2, 1862	17,779	46,601	[illegible]
Same time last year	28,015	25,760	757,[illegible]

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market has been quite active during the past week. The Journal reports sales of 137,000 pieces, including [illegible] pieces 48x52, at 6⅛c.; 3,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c.; [illegible] pieces 56x60, 7c.; 5,000 pieces 56x60, [illegible]; [illegible] pieces 60x64, 7¼c.; 11,000 pieces 60x64, 7½c.; 23,000 pieces 60x64, 7⅝c.; 29,000 pieces 64x64, 7½c.; [illegible] [illegible] pieces [illegible] at 6⅞c. ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] continue in moderate demand at [illegible] for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and nominal. Lard is salable and steady; sales, 1,450 bbls. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8⅝c., ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 225 bbls., at $[illegible] for extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 8c.@14c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@16c. for poor to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling freely, at 3c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been quiet, yet steady. Sales to-day, 350 bags East India at $6 25@$6 75 ℔ 100 lbs. We quote Carolina, middling to prime, at $6 75@$7 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock on hand in New-York, according to Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co.'s report, June 1:

	1861.	1862.
Carolina—casks	7,223	707
East India—bags and mats	1,514	39,008

SALT—The market has been inactive, and prices have been irregular to-day.

SKINS—Have been lightly dealt in, at former rates.

SOAP—Sales, 250 boxes Castile, at 13c. ℔ lb.

SPELTER—Is inactive, at previous prices.

SPICES—Have been quiet to-day, at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered, at rather easier prices, and, consequently, have been in active demand. Sales, yesterday and to-day, amount to 2,600 hhds., including Cuba, at 6½c.@8c.; Porto Rico, at 7¾c.@8½c., and English Island, (very common,) at 5½c. Also, 102 boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb.

TIN—Is selling only in small lots, at previous rates.

TOBACCO—A fair inquiry prevails, but the high prices claimed check sales. Sales, since our last, 117 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.@15½c., and 40 cases Seed Leaf at 9c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 62,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9½c., ℔ lb. The business of the week Messrs. Kissam & [illegible] notice thus: "In the beginning of the week the market was rather quiet, and confined to a limited number of shippers, but later, owing to the decline in freights, the demand has been more animated, considerable sales having been effected at 8⅞c.@8⅞c., principally at the inside price. The stock continues moderate, but the arrivals have somewhat increased, especially of Western in bbls., which is freely offered at 8¾c. for prime lots in shipping order, but the transactions have not been heavy or numerous. To-day the market is active for prime in bbls., at 8¾c.@8⅞c., the latter price, however, only to be obtained for favorite brands. Price this date, 1858, 10½c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 9¼c."

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 29½c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active to-day, at [illegible]. For Liverpool—Flour, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, [illegible]; Corn [illegible] ℔ bush.; Beef, [illegible]; Pork, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, [illegible]; Butter and Cheese, [illegible]; Tallow, [illegible]. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s. @[illegible]; Cheese, 35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ℔ bushel. For Amsterdam—Rye, (12,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 12d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a British bark, 490 tons, to Batavia and Shanghai, at about $8,500; a British bark, 263 tons, from Cuba to Falmouth for orders, Sugar, £3 10s.; a ship, 997 tons, from Calais, Me., to Liverpool, Deals, 75s.; one, 750 tons, and one, 1,122 tons, now at Boston, from Bangor to Liverpool, 73s.; one, 1,181 tons, hence to Acapulco, 1,700 tons, Coal, $13; ship Galatea, 1,041 tons, to San Francisco, about $24,000; a brig, 243 tons, 2,500 barrels Flour, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $1 50 ℔ bbl.; a schr., 156 tons, to Para and back, $1,800; a British brig, 151 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,400; a British brig, 204 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,900; a bark, 368 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar, 39c.; a British brig, 202 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,050; one, 176 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, $900; a brig, 258 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 38c.; Melado, 35c.; Molasses, under deck, $3 50; and Cedar, on deck, $16; a brig, 250 tons, and a schooner, 150 tons, from Turk's Islands to New-York, Salt, 9c.; a ship, 570 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, [illegible]; a British bark, 611 tons, to Newry, 29,000 Grain, on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE POST BOY, &c.—[illegible]—THE ELVES—SPANISH BALLET.

WALLACK'S—CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

OLD BOWERY THEATRE—THE DRAGON KNIGHT—THE [illegible]—THE BOTTLE IMP.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE ENCHANTRESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GRAND BABY SHOW—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A rain storm of great severity prevailed yesterday and last night, and interfered seriously with the transmission of news by telegraph. Our war dispatches consequently are brief. No dispatch was received from Gen. MCCLELLAN's army yesterday. We give, however, another letter from the battle-field of the Chickahominy, dated the day after the rout of the rebels, which furnishes additional interesting details.

The rebel army, which lately skedaddled from Corinth, is being rapidly gobbled up by our pursuing forces. Gen. HALLECK telegraphs to the War Department, under date of yesterday, that Gen. POPE, with forty thousand men, was then thirty miles south of Corinth, and pushing the enemy hard. He had already captured ten thousand prisoners and deserters, and fifteen thousand stand of arms, and thousands of the enemy were throwing away their arms to lighten their flight. Our forces had also captured nine locomotives and a number of cars, and one of the former had already been put in running order and was in use. According to the story of a farmer in the vicinity of Corinth, BEAUREGARD, when he found that his communications South had been cut off by Col. ELLIOTT, became frantic, and told his men to save themselves as best they could. Gen. HALLECK expresses himself as perfectly satisfied with the result of his strategy—it being all that he could desire.

The following is the dispatch which Gen. HALLECK sent to St. Louis, announcing the retreat of the rebels:

HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, May 30, 1862.

We took possession of Corinth this morning—the enemy is retreating southward.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

There is no later news this morning from the Department of the Shenandoah, and whether our forces have succeeded in pressing the rebels with sufficient closeness to force them to fight, is of course unknown. It was reported at Martinsburgh yesterday, that in addition to the force under JACKSON, the rebel divisions under LONGSTREET and SMITH were also somewhere in the Valley. Their force is estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

A private letter from the Mississippi flotilla, dated May 19, contains the following: "Twenty-nine refugees have just come in from a point about ten miles from Memphis, which place they left last Thursday. They came in with their shotguns and rifles, and said they were running from the conscript law and hanging. A more miserable set you never saw. They had to travel knee deep in water about twenty-four miles. FARRAGUT's advance was at Napoleon when they left. Vicksburgh surrendered without firing the city. FARRAGUT will likely be at Memphis this week."

The Nashville *Union* continues to notice the arrival in that city of officers and privates who have become disgusted with the rebel service at Corinth, and returned to take the oath of allegiance. It gives the names of three Captains, two Lieutenants and several privates, who thus turned from the error of their ways on May 29.

The St. Louis *Evening News* states that there is a general belief throughout Kentucky that a plot has been concocted by returned soldiers from the rebel army, guerrilla bands and local Secessionists, to make a sudden and simultaneous uprising in that State, destroy the railroads, burn the bridges, and march suddenly to Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville. The guerrilla chieftain JOHN MORGAN is known to be in the State, and it is thought that he is to be the leader of the movement, aided by an advance of the rebel forces from Knoxville upon Gen. MORGAN's National army at Cumberland Gap. There are but few National troops in Kentucky, and if such a movement as that indicated should take place, the Unionists would have to rely upon themselves to put it down.

The advance of the Kansas Brigade, which has been ordered to join Gen. HALLECK's command, arrived at St. Louis on Friday *en route* for Pittsburgh Landing.

Gen. DIX, it will be seen by our dispatches, has entered upon his duties at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Portsmouth. An order from Gen. MCCLELLAN directs that he shall exercise within his command the functions of Commander of Division of separate corps.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting the instructions given to the Military Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina. A joint resolution allowing hereafter a premium of two dollars for every accepted recruit for the regular army, and allowing all soldiers to receive a month's pay in advance, was passed. The joint resolution suspending payments in the Department of the West, was passed. The Tax bill was then taken up, and debated until 4½ o'clock, when the Senate adjourned without final action on the bill.

In the House, the first matter in order was the motion of Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to free the slaves of rebels was rejected. After debate, the vote was reconsidered, 84 to 65. Mr. PORTER offered a substitute, and moved to put it on its passage, but objection was made. Mr. PORTER then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report his substitute, and the motion was agreed to, 84 to 65. A bill was passed which forever debars those holding office under the rebel Government from holding office under the National Government. The House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad & Transportation Co., took place yesterday morning in East Newark. WALTER RUTHERFORD presided, and about two hundred stockholders and their friends were present. The annual report was then read, and exhibited the affairs of the road in a highly prosperous condition. The following Board of Directors was elected unanimously: John S. Darcy, Dudley S. Gregory, Henry R. Remsen, Hamilton Fish, Geo. R. Chetwood, A. O. Zabriskie, Wm. Whitney, Alfred N. Dennis and Martin Howell. The only changes in the Board are to fill vacancies occasioned by death.

The Board of Education last evening appropriated $18,918, for the erection of a school-house in the Twelfth Ward, and authorized the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to purchase lots Nos. 68 and 70 Monroe-street at the price of $12,500 for the erection of a school-house in that ward.

Brig.-Gen. DUMONT, in command at Nashville, Tenn., having discovered that salt, bacon, coffee, iron, leather, medicines and other articles of prime necessity to the rebels, were finding their way through the National lines, has issued an order holding to a strict accountability any person who shall attempt to take away from that city any merchandise, without a special permit.

Cotton is coming into St. Louis quite freely from certain parts of the South. One hundred and twelve bales arrived there on Friday last. On May 29 two hundred and forty-nine bales were shipped from Nashville for the North.

The prize steamer which was taken to Philadelphia a few days ago is named *Cambria*, not *Cambria*, as reported. The crew of the steamer is now in charge of the United States Marshal, and the papers in the hands of the Prize Commissioner.

The gunboat *Ino*, Capt. CREESY, from Cadiz May 1, *via* Fayal 13th, arrived at Boston on Tuesday. She has been absent several months, cruising in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic.

A curious case has just been decided in Baltimore. The schooner *Reform* and cargo were seized and libeled under the act prohibiting intercourse with the States in rebellion, and on the trial before Judge GILES, of the United States District Court, a permit was put in evidence, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, giving the schooner permission to enter certain Virginia streams to purchase cotton seed. Judge GILES held that Secretary SMITH was authorized to issue this permit under the act recently passed by Congress, appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of cotton seed, and that the schooner must therefore be released. The case will be carried up.

The repairs to the gunboat *Cincinnati*, which was sunk by the rebel rams in the engagement off Fort Pillow, have been completed at Mound City, and by this time, probably, she has rejoined the fleet. The work upon the *Eastport*, which was captured on the Tennessee River after the surrender of Fort Henry, is rapidly progressing. When completed, it is expected that she will be the most formidable vessel in the flotilla. Another boat captured from the rebels, formerly the *Alex. Robb*, now the *Lady Foote*, has been equipped for service on the Tennessee.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order directing that the names of actions in which regiments from that State have recently distinguished themselves, shall be inscribed upon their respective standards. He says: "In issuing this order, the Governor congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the fact that the Pennsylvania Volunteers have been everywhere distinguished for courage and efficiency in the field, and that of the 114 regiments now in the service of their country, not one has been found to belie the military virtue of the Commonwealth, or to dishonor her flag."

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock Market yesterday. The additional advance in the Railway Shares was 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, and ½@1 ⅌ cent. on other New-York and Western roads. The Government Six Per Cents. of 1881 sold at 106 ⅌ cent., the highest point yet realized since the beginning of the civil war. Gold dull at 103½@103⅝; Exchange, 114⅛@114¼ ⅌ cent.

The severe rain storm, yesterday, checked business materially. A good inquiry prevailed for desirable lots of Flour and Grain, at advancing prices. Cotton was a shade firmer, and in moderate request. Groceries were quiet. Provisions were less sought after, and Pork was decidedly lower. Whisky, Tobacco and Spirits Turpentine were stiffly held, but were less active. The freight engagements were heavier. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—THEIR PART IN THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The recent arrival from New-Orleans, of the Hon. JOHN E. BOULIGNY, will perhaps recall to the minds of some of our readers, suggestions made in these columns more than a year ago, in reference to acknowledgments due by Government to the people—to the steadfast Union men of the South. We owe them much, not for their loyalty, because that is a sacred duty, the absence of which would deserve our just indignation, but for their noble conduct and splendid example, in steadfastly enduring the trials to which their fidelity in the midst of traitors subjected them, and accepting patiently, the evil consequences to themselves of blows necessarily struck at our foes, ofttimes through the bosoms of friends.

Among those who have thus suffered and endured Mr. BOULIGNY is conspicuous. During the long year of his incarceration within the limits of the fungus confederacy, we believe he has always maintained brightly beaming his patriotic devotion to the Union so basely deserted in its extremity, by the great body of Southern public men. We know that upon the reoccupation of New-Orleans by the forces of the United States, Mr. BOULIGNY was *the first man* to greet the Union commander, and to hail with unrestrained joy the return of the National banner, emblem of the power under which he was born, whose stars have ever guided his inspirations, and whose stripes foreshadow the punishment of his persecutors.

We suggested, a year ago, that our Government should not only avail itself of the services of the Union men of the South, to reassert the supremacy of the Constitution and its obligations upon all the States, but should also, in testimony of its appreciation of their patriotism, place them in such positions that their unswerving fidelity to the Union might not prove the instrumentality for their ruin and their social ostracism. Unless the Government shall take early steps to repose the local power in the hands of these faithful men, the "neutrals," anti-coercionists, semi-Secessionists, and even full-blooded fire-eaters, will again step into place, and continue to agitate the waters whose o'ertopping waves so mercilessly swept away the forms of free Government in nearly half the States of the National Union.

Such men as BOULIGNY and ANDERSON, HAMILTON and EVANS, of Texas, MAYNARD and ANDY JOHNSON, of Tennessee, and many others, who have kept their heads above the flood, or struggled quickly away from the abyss toward which it hurried, are so many living indexes of a latent Union sentiment in the South, which needs only encouragement to make itself seen and felt. If the Government shall give to these men, and such as these, position and authority to assist in the pacification of the South, upon the basis of that allegiance to the Union for which they have braved and endured so much, there can be no doubt as to the beneficial results of the policy. Thus far, Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is the only citizen of a lately disloyal State whose services have been thus secured—probably because the fit men and the convenient opportunity for their employment, have not hitherto been present. Both now seem close at hand, and we doubt not will be availed of. It is Southern men who will wield the government in the now rebel States, after they shall have been all reclaimed; and it surely will be the policy of the National Administration, to so guide the process of reclamation as to leave in the hands of the steadfast Union men those places of power which otherwise will be speedily occupied and permanently held by their late oppressors.

Rout of Beauregard's Army—The Splendid Movement of Gen. Pope.

The question with everybody for the last four days has been, Where is BEAUREGARD's army? Swiftly, silently, and under cover, the great host stole away from Corinth; but whither it had gone, no man could tell. The whereabouts of at least a large portion of it is at last satisfactorily settled. Gen. POPE, by one of those brilliant Napoleonic movements which have placed his name first and foremost on the roll of Western Commanders, has taken prisoner *ten thousand* of its number, has captured fifteen thousand stand of arms, and is still in pursuit of, and scattering to the winds, that fraction of it which holds together. This is the glorious news which will make the eyes of the nation glisten this morning, and which will strike terror and dismay to the hearts of the infernal Southern traitors. The vaunting and insolent chivalry of the Cotton States is routed and disgraced. The General in whom the rebels most trusted is discomfited. An army of men who swore that they would contest every inch of Southern soil till they reached the last ditch, and then and there would fight till the last of them had been hacked to pieces, has ignominiously thrown down its arms, and resigned itself to the clemency of its captors. A General whose bluster has only been equaled by his falsehoods—who, in his efforts to fire the Southern heart, has stopped at no perfidy, scrupled at no means, however atrocious—has now fled frantically before the National army, anxious only to save his worthless life, and shouting to his deluded followers as he flees "to save themselves the best way they could." It is a fitting *finale* to the rebel campaign in the Southwest—a campaign which to the rebels has been but a long series of disgraces and disasters, from the day when this same POPE took prisoner four thousand of them in Missouri last Winter—down through the days and fields of Pea Ridge, Donelson, Bowling Green, Nashville, Columbus, Island Number Ten, Pittsburgh, Huntsville, New-Orleans, Pensacola, Corinth and other discomfitures too many and too pitiful to be enumerated. All that remains now is that POPE and HALLECK put the finishing stroke to their week's work by breaking up entirely the fleeing host, and clutching its leaders, when the whole military force of the great rebellion will be the shivering fragment of an army now facing death at the rebel capital.

It seems that the first telegrams received from Gen. HALLECK last Sunday were correct, that the rebel army of the Southwest, when driven from Corinth, had broken up into two or three columns, each column taking a different direction, and fleeing for life. A great body began to move southward over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, but before the whole of it had effected its escape, a cavalry force was sent out from Gen. POPE's command, which, by a dashing manœuvre, got in between the moving mass, broke up the railroad, and thus cut off the retreat of the main force, who had intended to move in this line. Gen. POPE (who commanded the left wing of the National army) at once pushed forward, with forty thousand men, against this disorganized rabble; and the splendid triumph recorded this morning is the first fruits of his movement. There is no doubt that, inspired by this result, the other two *corps d'armée* of our Western Army will speedily discover and destroy the remaining rebel detachments wherever they may be. If, as we believe was the case, one of them made for Memphis, the forces of BUELL and THOMAS are so placed that their capture will be both easy and speedy.

Gen. POPE will now receive, more than ever, the admiration and applause of the nation. His present achievement is but the last of four great triumphs of the same kind. His favorite work seems to be the "bagging" of great bodies of rebels. He it was, as already mentioned and as the public will remember, who turned the tide of rebellion in Missouri by "bagging" three or four thousand of PRICE's men early last Winter. He it was who took New-Madrid, and the rebel force there. He it was who, by his scientific genius and by gigantic labors, reduced Island Number Ten, and captured six thousand rebels, half a dozen Generals, and untold munitions of war. His last achievement is his most glorious, and foots up the entire number of rebel soldiers he has captured to nearly *twenty-five thousand*. And all, too, with not the loss of a hundred lives on our side. For such a man, no honors can be too great—no applause too hearty.

This result amply justifies the strategy of Gen. HALLECK at Corinth, with which some conceited critics have been lately finding fault. Whether or not we could have taken that place by storm or by a pitched battle was, like the result of all other battles before they are fought, dubious. But by driving the enemy from that place by strategic skill, and then routing them in the manner they have been routed, not only is the genius of our Generals, and the patience and courage of our army made manifest, but the disgrace of the rebels is rendered eternal.

The Rationale of Rebel Desperation.

There is to be awarded to the rebels credit for a certain amount of dash and gallantry, which under favoring conditions earns them a plausible semblance of success. The chase after Gov. BANKS, the assault upon Gen. CASEY, are specimens of this particular school of courage. An adversary weak in numbers and experience, and free from all apprehension of attack, is fallen upon, routed, and driven for miles, until reinforced and enabled to make a stand; when the pursuit ceases, the victors take to flight, and the net product of the enterprise is defeat and dispersion. There is impulse but no momentum. The moment the force which inspired the movement ceases to act, the movement ceases, and reaction ensues. It is a consciousness of this halt in the valorous gait of their warriors, which persuades the leaders of the insurrection to place small reliance upon the success of their cause if it be left to the arbitrament of arms. They are well assured that ultimate military superiority is out of the question. They have never been able to set foot upon Northern soil; mile by mile they see their own soil restored to the Union. The odds of the contest are all against them. If the war continues they must be ruined.

The entire energy of the rebel leaders is therefore directed to stopping the war. They task themselves to satisfy the North and Europe, that subjugation, if not wholly impracticable, must result in disaster to the material interests both of the new and old worlds. Whatever they do is done with a view to theatrical effect. As intense hatred to the Yankee will be construed into proof of the perfect irreconcilability of the two sections, the utmost latitude is given to the expression of unmitigated aversion and contempt. As the sacrifice of their property and homes is the highest evidence of indomitable resolution never to submit or yield—evidence which must satisfy Europe at least of the hopelessness of National redintegration—the sacrifice is freely offered. The North is charged with craving the Southern staples; they are destroyed simply as an attestation of the popular hate toward the North. Europe is presumed to hunger after cotton; the cotton is burned in order to impress Europe with the utter and implacable intensity of the Southern feeling. For the same reason it is quite possible that Memphis and Richmond may be leveled to the ground, not because the Southern ire requires a hecatomb, but because the demonstration may intimidate and discourage the North, and convey to the rest of the world an idea of the extremities to which Southern desperation is prepared to go.

The correlative of this active policy on the part of the rebels is found in the tone of what is called the Peace Party of the North, and of the foreign Press devoted to the fomentation of the rebellion. The burden of both is the impossibility of the Government reducing the insurgents to submission. The European advocate is supplied with facts of the most startling and frightful sort to illustrate the general temper, and to found arguments for the interference of France and England on grounds purely humanitarian. A loss of greatly needed raw material and of an invaluable market are not the inducements placed in the foreground. The question is, how long will Christendom stand idly witnessing the struggle for an independence to which they are justly entitled, of a people who will perish rather than succumb? By protracting the war, and by multiplying evidences of resolve to resist to the end of all things, the chances of foreign interposition are carried to the point of probability. Hence the whole energy of rebel advocates, whether in the North or in Europe, is confined to proving the impossibility of the task the National Government has undertaken, and the whole policy of the rebel leaders is to furnish evidence to sustain such assertions.

It is well to give these facts due weight in guaging the future of the war. The rebels do not burn and destroy because they are hopeless, but because they are still hopeful. Their acts are less the result of desperation than of deliberate calculation. When they shall become satisfied of the irremediable failure of their cause; when the cowed and terrified Unionists shall know the danger of a victorious rebel army recovering its lost ground, and punishing loyalty shall have ceased, submission and loyalty will become general throughout the Southern States. From this stage of the National disorder we are not distant.

RECOGNIZED AT LAST.—As President LINCOLN, some months ago, in his Annual Message to Congress, declared that if there was any *good* reason why Hayti and Liberia should not at once be recognized by the United States, he was not aware of it, it may safely be assumed that he will have no hesitation in at once giving his sanction to the bill to that effect, which has at last passed both branches of the National Legislature. It is a tardy act—we will not say of justice—but of common sense. Liberia has grown to a condition of stability, and has been declared entitled to respect, under the law of nations, by France, Great Britain, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Lubec, Bremen, Hamburg, Portugal, and the Kingdom of Italy. Hayti has already had an independent existence of two generations, and has been acknowledged and treated as a nation by every Government in the world except our own. We now send Ministers Plenipotentiary to several nations, whose united intercourse with the United States is not a tithe of the commercial importance of that of either Hayti or Liberia. It is only just to say that this inconsistency has long been lamented, and many of our most enlightened statesmen and merchants have for years urged the measure whenever there appeared to be any prospect of even a hearing from those in authority. Twelve years ago HENRY CLAY wrote: "I have thought for years that the independence of Liberia ought to be recognized by our Government, and I have frequently urged it upon persons connected with the Administration, and I shall continue to do so if I have suitable opportunities." The one barrier all along in the way has been that despicable and disgraceful prejudice, which would deny the black race even the poor recognition of humanity. This prejudice was again made to do service in opposing the passage of the bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, by the fag-end of the negrophobists in Congress; and, characteristically enough, the meanest and most malignant speeches against it were made by Northern men. The bugaboo of the equality of blacks with whites (assumed as being contemplated by this measure,) was again trotted out; and poor Mr. COX, of Ohio, tried his best to terrify the House into a rejection of the measure by the picture of a negro in Court dress. It is not to say very much to say that Congress had common sense enough not to be influenced by such wretched puerilities. At the same time it is gratifying that the spirit of the age has been at length recognized in this act of tardy justice.

Our Inland Coastwise Channels.

The passage of the gunboats *Southfield* and *Port Royal* from Roanoke Island to Norfolk, by the internal route, thus putting BURNSIDE and WOOL in direct water communication without the aid of the Atlantic, is an event which is not only notable as showing the progress of the campaign, but is of the greatest prospective importance, and adds new point to the question of completing that line of intra-coast navigation of which nature has given us the suggestion and the rough draft.

It is a remarkable feature in the geographical formation of our country, and which has frequently been referred to by engineers in connection with a system of National defences, that we have what may be called a second coast line near to and parallel with the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and having numerous connections with those waters. As we have seen, our gunboats are already able to pass the whole distance from Roanoke Island to Norfolk by this intra-coast route—the passage being up Currituck Sound, through North River to Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, through the latter to North Landing River, through this to Elizabeth River and Norfolk and thence to the Chesapeake. Again, still pursuing the internal channel northward, Baltimore on the Chesapeake is connected with Philadelphia on the Delaware, by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; while another canal—the Delaware and Raritan—joins the Delaware River with New-York Harbor. The former of these canals is but thirteen and a half miles long; the latter forty-three miles. The former is ten feet deep; the latter seven. Now, it is only necessary that these two canals should be deepened to twelve feet, and a continuous inland water communication would be afforded our gunboats and iron-clads from New-York to Beaufort.

Again, an interior channel, beginning in the Mississippi River, above New-Orleans, opening up the bed of the Iberville River (closed by Gen. JACKSON in 1812–15, and not since opened), may be continued along the coast between the islands and the mainland, *via* Mobile and Pensacola (crossing Florida with a ship-canal), Savannah, Charleston, forming the junction again at Beaufort!

The enormous value of such an intra-coast channel is obvious. It would enable the United States to transfer our ships-of-war by a safe and speedy route, in the presence of a superior naval force, and in complete defiance of a coast blockade, from any one point on our coast to any other, and all the way from New-York to New-Orleans, while it would preserve our vast coasting trade in unimpaired activity during a war. The military value of this measure was urged by engineers more than forty years ago, but of late years Congress seems to have forgotten its importance. It has lately, however, been re-urged with renewed force by Mr. FRANK BLAIR, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs; and it is earnestly to be hoped that his cogent suggestions will receive the consideration they so well deserve. It may be, indeed, that the Government may never be called to do more than sanction by its authority, in order to secure the completion of this grand design by *private* enterprise; for if there is any conviction that has been developed by the war, it is that of the essential unity of our country; and this sentiment will gladly, as Mr. BLAIR expressed it, "bind this new ligament of strength around the nation to make its Union perpetual."

EMANCIPATING THE SLAVES OF REBELS.—The House yesterday voted to reconsider the slaves of rebels confiscation bill, which was rejected by a very close vote a fortnight ago. The majority for reconsideration was 21, the total vote being: for, 84; against, 65. It is not likely that the rejected bill will pass the House or become a law in its original form; but the necessity of some action in the premises is admitted on all hands. Probably not less than a hundred thousand slaves have been directly engaged in forwarding this rebellion; and leaving out altogether Slavery as the ultimate inducing cause of the revolt, it is very doubtful whether, in a military point of view, it could have attained anything like its present proportions without the labor and the aid of Southern slaves. It cannot be that this rebel live stock shall be protected and preserved for the future use of the rebels. It cannot be that we should neglect to inflict a just punishment upon the slaveholding traitors and usurpers who have plunged the country into this bloody war. Still, hasty action on a subject of such vast and enduring import is dangerous to all parties; and while justice should be inexorably administered, it should also be administered discreetly, and in such a manner as not to reflect unjustly upon those who may be innocent. There is no doubt of the correctness of the oft-made assertion, that a large part of the Southern people was *forced* into this rebellion. As things went, it was a virtual impossibility for them to resist it. When, then, the question of confiscation assumes a practical shape, these men should have an opportunity of proving their virtual innocence. Neither their civil rights nor their rebels should be interfered with, without trial; and it is to be hoped that the bill which may pass Congress will make ample provision for this. It must not be forgotten that while the people of the South had a duty of fealty to the Government, the Government also had a *duty of protection* to them; and that the Government is morally as culpable for failing in its imperative duty as the loyal men of the South were for failing to do *their* whole duty. We do not say that when the protection due the Southern loyalists was for so long a time withheld, the latter were inexcusable for succumbing to the *de facto* powers. We only say that there was a *joint* culpability of citizens and Government. And as soon as the Government, by suppressing the rebellion, sets itself right toward the Southern people, the *latter* also should have an opportunity to set themselves right toward the Government. For convicted traitors—for those who have willingly furnished slaves to aid the rebel cause, there should be punishment and confiscation severe and exemplary; but, as we already said, in providing for this, care should be taken that the innocent do not suffer with the guilty. We are glad to learn that the feeling of Congress is in favor only of judicious legislation on the question.

THE WOMEN OF WINCHESTER.—The doubts entertained in regard to the atrocities committed by the people of Winchester upon our retreating forces must yield to irresistible evidence. Gen. GORDON, who commanded the brigade which retired through the streets of that village, says in his report:

"My retreating column suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester; males and females vied with each other in increasing the number of their victims, by firing from the houses, throwing hand grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description. The hellish spirit of murder was carried on by the enemy's cavalry, who followed to butcher, and who struck down with sabre and pistol the helpless soldier sinking from fatigue, unheeding his cries for mercy, indifferent to his claims as a prisoner of war.

This record of infamy is preserved for the females of Winchester. But this is not all. Our wounded in hospital, necessarily left to the mercies of our enemies, I am credibly informed, were bayoneted by the rebel infantry, in the same town, in the same apartments, where we, when victors on the fields of Winchester, so tenderly nursed the rebel wounded, were even so more than barbarously rewarded.

The rebel cavalry, it would appear, give no quarter. It cannot be doubted that they butchered our stragglers, that they fight under a black flag, that they cried as they slew the wearied and jaded, 'Give no quarter to the d—d Yankees!'"

There is no reason whatever to question the statement of Gen. GORDON. We can only place the fact on the record of the time as a proof of the demoralizing influences, not of war, but of Slavery.

BEAUREGARD CURTAILED.—BEAUREGARD once compared himself to ALCIBIADES—the point of resemblance being that the Athenian had on one occasion cut off a dog's tail, and that JEFF. DAVIS had cut off the tail of the report of the battle of Manassas by the little Creole. At present, he rather resembles the dog than ALCIBIADES; for whereas, before, it was only his report that was docked, he has just had his own caudal honors grievously abbreviated by Gen. POPE, who has curtailed his army by the nice figure of 10,000 men! It seems, too, by the latest accounts that his appendage has been taken off near the point where the tail of the Dutchman's dog was—just behind the ears.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FROM HAYTI AND LIBERIA.—It is said that Hayti and Liberia, now that they are recognized as nations by the United States, will send white men as their representatives to Washington. Can it be that no respectable person of color is willing to lose caste by putting himself on an equality with Cox & Co. at the Capital?

Personal.

—We are happy to announce that Brig.-Gen. Innis N. Palmer, reported killed in Saturday's battle before Richmond, is probably safe. A private letter from one of his friends in Washington, states such to be the latest report, but does not say whether or not he was wounded or fell into the hands of the enemy. The last positive intelligence we have in regard to him, left him in the thickest of the fight, heroically exerting himself to rally the suffering and broken troops whom he commanded in Gen. Casey's Division. All the correspondents from the battle-field concur in flattering mention of his gallantry and self-sacrificing exposure. They also agree in the statement that he was missing when the fight was over, which suggests the fear that he was taken prisoner.

Gen. Palmer is an officer of the regular army, where he has always enjoyed a fine reputation for courage and skill. During the Mexican war he was twice brevetted for gallantry in action, and at the battle of Bull Run, his intrepidity and energy again commanded the notice of his superior officers. At that time he was in command of the Second Regular Cavalry. Subsequently he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. It is due to him to say that, during all last Summer and Fall he was on duty, at Washington, as member of an Examining Board, occupying a portion of his time, meanwhile, in organizing volunteer cavalry, and sending them to the field when efficient to join other commands. The brigade led by him on Saturday consisted of infantry, among the rawest in the whole army, of whom he took charge only a few weeks ago, having left a sick bed for the purpose while yet scarcely convalescent. Of course he had not had time to make of them as reliable soldiers as long training alone and discipline under fire has made of the army of the Potomac generally. We understand, also, that the regiments were greatly reduced by sickness, resulting from fatigue and exposure, against the effects of which older troops are proof in great degree.

—Brig.-Gen. H. M. Naglee, who has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with the advance of our army against Richmond, and who commanded a brigade in CASEY's Division on Saturday, is a graduate of West Point, who resigned his Captaincy in the regular army at the close of the Mexican War, and made his home in California. Notwithstanding he had acquired a handsome property, from which he derived an income of some $70,000 per annum, when the present war broke out Capt. Naglee tendered his services to the Government, in any capacity involving active service, where he could be most useful. He was nominated to the command of one of the new regiments of Regular Infantry, declined it upon the ground that it was not likely to be raised before the hard work of the war should be over, and was then made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and assigned to duty under Gen. McClellan. The patriotic spirit which led him to exchange so much comfort and ease for the risks and hardships of battle and the camp, give assurance that his skilled services will prove as valuable as they are meritorious and self-sacrificing. It is a highly creditable fact that when Gen. Casey's Division fell back before the overpowering numbers of the enemy, its officers were everywhere conspicuous for their efforts to rally the men. The unusual proportion of their number found in the list of killed, wounded and missing, will prove that their misfortune did not result from lack of courage in their commanders.

—Porter Kellogg, the man who, some time ago, robbed the Adams Express Company of a safe containing a large amount of money, has been pardoned by the Connecticut Legislature. His efforts to save the life of the late Warden of the Withersfield prison from assassination by the murderer Toole, were instrumental in effecting his release from prison.

—Lieut. W. C. Gough, Quartermaster of the Third New-York Cavalry, who distinguished himself at the late skirmish near Newbern, N. C., is in this City on regimental business. Mr. Gough will return to his regiment next week, and will carry letters, &c., to the members of it.

—The health of Commodore Foote has improved quite rapidly since he arrived at Cleveland. Although he is still quite emaciated, his appetite is assuming a vigorous tone.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions of the Secretary of War to the Military Governor of North Carolina.

Telegraphic Communication with Gen. McClellan's Headquarters Interrupted.

No Vote in the Senate on the Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

GOV. STANLY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions given to Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina, are identically those forwarded to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON. The following is a copy of the letter of instructions:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.

SIR: The commission you have received, expresses [illegible] the nature and extent of the duties and powers devolved on you by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina. Instructions have been given to Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE to aid you in the performance of your duties and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to act under your direction. It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to reëstablish the authority of the National Government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Military Governor of North Carolina.

GOV. STANLY's commission invests him with the powers, duties and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor, including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of habeas corpus during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of North Carolina shall organize a civil government in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

NO WAR NEWS.

No dispatches have been received to-day at the War Department from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The military telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and headquarters has been broken down by the storm, but is expected to be repaired by to-morrow.

No intelligence of public interest has been received from the Valley of the Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah embarrasses military operations.

THE ACT TO PUNISH CONTRACT FRAUDS.

The act to prevent, and punish fraud on the part of officers intrusted with making contracts with the Government, which has just been approved by the President, establishes an office in which all contracts are to be filed for public inspection. Officers making contracts are required to swear that they concluded the same without any benefit or advantage to themselves, or to any other persons. The penalty for a violation of the law is not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not more than six months.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt on the 29th of May at $491,[illegible], at an average rate of interest of four and [illegible] one-hundredths.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Sub-Committee of Ways and Means have had a draft of the New Tariff bill printed for the private use of that Committee.

RELEASED NATIONAL PRISONERS.

Gen. BURNSIDE has sent to the Secretary of War a list of the 400 released United States soldiers forwarded to New-York by the steamer Virginia. This, he says, is the second detachment of prisoners released by order of Gen. HOLMES, and the third will follow on the steamer Guide in a few days. Capt. [illegible], of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, is now in New-York, and will personally superintend their debarkation and transportation to their homes.

ORDERED TO THE MOHAWK.

Acting Assistant Paymaster GEORGE H. ANDREWS has been ordered to the Mohawk.

IMPRISONING SOLDIERS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Attorney-General BATES having given his opinion that Courts-martial in cases within their lawful jurisdiction, may condemn persons to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, in punishment of crimes, is too well settled to be now an open question, the Secretary of the Interior has asked him to review his opinion. He is the more inclined to this because he is constrained to believe it never was the intention of Congress that the volunteer soldiers who have so generously stood forth in the defence of their country, should for any fault made criminal by the military law, be subject against their will to the ignominious punishment of confinement in the Penitentiary, against which the feeling of every spirited man must revolt.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK—THEORIES OF REBEL DESIGNS—WORK IN CONGRESS—CONFISCATION, TAXATION, AGRICULTURE, PACIFIC RAILROAD, WEST VIRGINIA, ETC.—A DEPUTATION FROM THE DELAWARE NATION—A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR FLORIDA—A NEW KANSAS COMPLICATION—GEN. JIM LANE TO MAKE A SPEECH IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

Notwithstanding our chronic displeasure at the tardiness of events, they really march with a celerity which puzzles our intelligence to keep them company. A week ago, we were in a ferment over the retreat of BANKS from Virginia; yet within that week he has been reinforced by new levies, and been enabled to retrace his ground, so that last night we learn that he has again occupied Winchester and Front Royal. Within that week, political death-wounds have been self-dealt upon two of our prominent politicians—a Governor, who has proclaimed himself defective in that unquestioning loyalty which alone will satisfy the stern patriotism of the people; and a Cabinet Minister, whose insane tremor over a [illegible], paltry in itself, was the occasion of an official [illegible] upon the country for over two millions of fresh [illegible] a general apprehension that the Capital [illegible] in imminent danger of capture by the [illegible].

And yet there may be a contingency that will save [illegible]. If the result shall prove that the raid [illegible] and EWELL was part of the same strategy [illegible] the evacuation of Corinth, his fears may [illegible] more reason than the country now believes. We who are outside of the official arcana, are a good deal mystified and confused by the late movements. And [illegible] are not lacking men of respectable judgment who believe to-day that Corinth was abandoned [illegible] the rebels to destroy McCLELLAN; that [illegible] was sent forward not only to provoke a rising in Maryland, but to draw FREMONT down into his [illegible] forces were sent from Richmond to cut off [illegible] in case he fell into the trap; and that the [illegible] sent from Richmond are being replaced by the legions of BEAUREGARD, and so much more than replaced, that the destruction of the army of McCLELLAN will only be averted by accident, or by the same causes that saved CURTIS and SIGEL at Pea Ridge. If the rebels have the power to make these combinations in time, it must be confessed that this theory offers a more plausible explanation of the events of the last week, than the incoherent reasons that have been assigned by the everready tongue of Rumor. Why else should BEAUREGARD desert his defences at Corinth? or JACKSON dare place himself in a cul de sac whose neck was within the Federal reach? True, BEAUREGARD may have been influenced by news from the Mississippi River; or his army may have become unmanageable; and the seeming preparations for defence at Richmond may be the usual show with which they mislead us as to intended movements; but if so, it argues a demoralization of the rebel cause much more serious than the public has supposed to exist.

Congress has made some progress. The passage of a Confiscation act by the House has settled the nominal policy of the Government on that question, for the Senate is in favor of the same principle, and both Houses will most likely agree on some bill. The Senate has devoted itself rigidly to the Tax bill, excepting where other questions came up during the morning hour. They had hoped to get the bill out of Committee of the Whole last evening, prolonging their session till 9 o'clock for that purpose. In this, however, they failed. It will be speedily disposed of, I judge, next week.

During the morning hour, we have had up the Agricultural College bill and the memorial of the new State of West Virginia for admission into the Union. The latter furnished an opportunity for Mr. WILLEY to enlighten the Senate and country on a matter which is assuming great importance as a precedent; and this he did in an able speech of about three quarters of an hour, very clear and comprehensive, and engaging the attention of his audience. The last tilt on the Agricultural College bill, too, brought out very suggestive speeches in opposition from Messrs. LANE of Kansas, and WRIGHT of Indiana; and was the occasion of a sparring match between the former and Mr. CLARK. The opposition to this scheme increases with its discussion; and its recent condemnation by the House Committee, would seem to have sealed its doom for the present session. Unquestionably there are questions of immensely greater consequence now demanding the action of Congress.

Among these is the Pacific Railroad bill, which is quietly waiting till the Senate shall have disposed of the Tax bill. The bill which passed the House meets with general favor; it puts the Government to no real expense, and guarantees the construction of a road which is not only important to the industry of the country, but which, in case of a foreign war, will be absolutely indispensable to a successful defence of the Pacific States. I entertain no doubt of its passage, as soon as it can be reached without violence to measures of equal or greater importance.

The discussion of the Tax bill has been productive of some good. Never before have we been brought so squarely face to face with the great question of revenue as now. Much hard work has been done by the Senate Committee, of which Mr. FESSENDEN is Chairman, and some good speeches have been made on the floor. Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. MACDOUGAL, both brought forward substitutes for the House bill, and supported them with marked ability. Mr. SIMMONS has long enjoyed a reputation in practical circles, inferior to that of no man in Congress; and Mr. MACDOUGAL has surprised every one by the remarkable knowledge of finance and power of generalization which he has now displayed. I did not hear the speeches of either of these gentlemen, but common report does them great credit. Both condemn the House bill as erroneous in principle and faulty in detail; as being too clumsy for easy execution, and oppressive to the industry of the country. Both agree in preferring to single [out] and tax a few articles, leaving the mass of the business unburdened. In the course of his speech, Mr. MACDOUGAL made the statement that the country can sustain the present war expenditure for ten years, without material distress; and many think that he demonstrated the truth of his remarkable proposition.

There is present in Washington now, a deputation from the Delaware Nation, Kansas, (accompanied by Rev. Mr. PRATT, Missionary,) for the purpose of securing the payment of the interest on their bonds—some $800,000—stolen in the celebrated Russell-Floyd enterprise. There is no possible excuse for the neglect of the Government in this matter; and the Indians ought not to be subjected to expense or deprivation in consequence of a loss for which itself is responsible.

The subject is being agitated of a Provisional Governor for the State of Florida. It is thought that a judicious appointment will result as happily for the Union as have those of JOHNSON for Tennessee, and STANLY for North Carolina. In this connection the name of Judge DOUGLAS, of St. Augustine, is mentioned with great favor. He is one of the few Floridians who never hesitated between treason and loyalty—flying his home to embrace the latter—and is possessed of all the qualities which would insure a successful administration of affairs. Mr. W. B. FAIRCHILD is named as his Secretary—one of the citizens of Jacksonville, who welcomed the Union flag there when it was restored under the administration of Gen. SHERMAN, and who, in consequence, was compelled to fly with his family on the unfortunate withdrawal of the National forces this Spring.

A new complication has arisen in Kansas, which seems destined long to suffer a fate of turmoil and misrule. There has been a great struggle there, ever since the admission of the State and the election of Senator LANE, between his friends and those of Gov. ROBINSON, for political ascendancy. With the people LANE has an unquestioned advantage, and his official position and extraordinary shrewdness, give him an immense superiority and influence with the Administration; but ROBINSON has large powers as Governor, and does not hesitate to strain them to their utmost limit. He has manipulated the Kansas regiments to suit his own interests, and now the War Department has undertaken to put a stop to this by direct orders to Gen. BLUNT, in command of the Department. ROBINSON denies the power of the Secretary of War in the premises, and refuses to recognize his orders, and Gen. BLUNT threatens him with arrest in consequence. As BLUNT is as determined a man as the Governor, it is not unlikely that he may execute his threat. As GOV. ROBINSON's trial on the impeachment of the House of Representatives commences to-morrow, he seems just now to have his hands filled with business.

By the way, Gen. LANE has accepted an invitation to speak at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next. A speech from the irrepressible orator of the prairies will be a fit companion-piece for that of the Tennessee Parson, which so lately woke those echoes.

The street-boys are telling us that Richmond is being evacuated. I have no means of verifying the report, and venture to insinuate a doubt; but all our data for judgment are so badly used up, that even guessing has become hazardous. J. M. W.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution calling for information relating to soldiers imprisoned in the Penitentiary.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting instructions given to the Governors of Tennessee and North Carolina.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that a Committee of Three be appointed to consider some means for ventilating the Senate Chamber. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a joint resolution, allowing hereafter a premium of $2 for every accepted recruit to the regular army, and allowing soldiers enlisting as volunteers or in the regular army to receive their first month's pay in advance. Passed.

A joint resolution, suspending all payments under the act making payments to persons employed in the Department of the West, was taken up and passed.

The Tax bill was then taken up.

The question being on concurring in the amendment striking out the tax on cotton,

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, earnestly opposed any tax on cotton, as unjust and ruinous to the great manufacturing interests of the country. The burden would chiefly fall on the industrial interests of New-England, which under the proposed bill already bear a burden, paying at least four dollars to one, as compared with the great agricultural districts of the West. Many of the cotton-mills were closed already, and a heavy tax on cotton would tend to close them all, and throw the operatives out of employment.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) contended that it was fit and proper that a tax should be put on cotton. That was the great source of the rebellion, and had been claimed as king, and now that we have got his majesty down, we should keep our foot on him. He claimed that the people of the West, especially of Michigan, paid a full proportion tax, and would pay cheerfully. This tax on cotton would also be a burden on France and England, who had been inimical to the United States in the present contest.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. SHERMAN, CLARK, SIMMONS, HARRIS, HOWE, and others.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) wished to reconsider the vote rejecting Mr. ANTHONY's amendment yesterday, to lay a tax of one-half cent per pound on cotton.

Reconsidered—Yeas, 24; Nays, 15.

The question then recurred on the amendment making a tax on cotton of ½ cent. per pound, which was adopted—Yeas 20; Nays 16.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to reduce the tax on the receipts of insurance companies from three to one per cent.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) spoke at some length in favor of the reduction.

After a long discussion, the amendment was rejected—Yeas 16; Nays 20.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to make the tax on Marine Insurance Companies one half of one per cent. on the receipts. Rejected.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment excepting Mutual Insurance Companies. Adopted.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the amendment to reduce the tax on Insurance Companies to one per cent.

The vote was reconsidered, yeas, 20; nays, 16; and the amendment reducing the tax to one per cent. was adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to insert an amendment to tax gold and silver plate, not over $50 in value, three per cent., and billiard tables $20 each.

Rejected. Yeas, 18; Nays, 20.

At 7¼ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 4.

The Speaker announced the business before the House to be the motion of Mr. PORTER to reconsider the vote by which was rejected the bill to free from servitude the slaves of those in rebellion against the United States.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) said that the bill was too sweeping and indiscriminate. It affected all persons however remotely or indirectly implicated in the rebellion. In his judgment it imposed severe and excessive chastisement upon many who were driven into rebellion by monstrous misapprehension, misrepresentation and delusion, and who, if the overwhelming pressure upon them were removed, would promptly assert their loyalty to the Government. The provisions rendered insecure the title of property owned by loyal men in the rebellious States; men who have been faithful to the Constitution and Union amid every form of insult and humiliation. He would not encroach on the property of the thousands of brave men in the Border Slave States who are vindicating our flag. But a bill ought to pass to punish the conspirators who originated the rebellion, and their not less guilty accomplices. His object in moving a reconsideration, was to have the bill recommitted to the Special Committee on Confiscation, with instructions to report a substitute, declaring free the slaves of those who shall hereafter hold offices of profit or honor in any of the rebellious States, or under the so-called Confederate Government. Also, providing for the acquisition of lands on which to colonize such freedmen with their own consent, and denationalizing the above-mentioned class of rebels. He contended that such an act would cripple them as a political and governing power, without intrenching on the rights of loyal men.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,)—in explanation—said he desired to do what he could to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. He believed the African race were in better condition under subordination than free. If slaves are declared or become free in Missouri, they would be expelled from the State; but they cannot emigrate to the State which the gentleman in part represents.

Mr. PORTER replied that Indiana preferred white men while Missouri has chosen negroes, to develop her agricultural interests; but this was no reason why the rebels should not be dispossessed of their slave property.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved to table Mr. PORTER's motion to reconsider. Negatived—65 against 86.

The vote by which the Slave Confiscation bill heretofore rejected was reconsidered—84 against 65.

Mr. PORTER then offered a substitute for the bill, and moved to put it on its passage.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to this. It was a great improvement on the original bill, but he was not prepared to vote for any such measure without examination, and he simply voted to reconsider for that purpose. The reconsideration showed that the conservative men are a power in the House as well as in the country.

Mr. PORTER now moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee, with instructions to report his substitute, as indicated in the previous part of these proceedings.

The motion was agreed to, 84 against 65.

Mr. PORTER's substitute, and an amendment offered by Mr. DIVEN, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) reported from the Committee on Judiciary a bill declaring persons holding offices under the so-called Confederate States forever ineligible to office under the United States. After a brief debate, the bill was passed by 31 majority.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) inquired of Mr. BINGHAM what action the Judiciary Committee had taken on his bill punishing fraudulent contractors with fine and imprisonment, referred to them by the House some weeks ago.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied the Committee had referred it to Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, one of their members, and they expected to be able to report on it next week.

Adjourned.

LOCAL MILITARY NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH (ALBANY) REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Twenty-fifth Regiment, from Albany, arrived in this City, on its way to Washington. Landing at the foot of Canal-street, it was marched to the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, where a substantial dinner was provided the men. It was expected that the regiment would have left during the evening; in consequence, however, of the inclemency of the weather, the departure was delayed till to-day. All of the men are armed with the Enfield rifle. Companies D and E declined leaving with the regiment, giving for a reason that they were composed exclusively of Germans, while the majority of the members of the regiment were Irish. Notwithstanding this Col. BRYAN has very nearly recruited his full complement of men. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Staff.—Colonel, M. K. Bryan; Lieutenant Colonel, James Swift; Major, David Friedlander; Adjutant, John M. Kimball; Quartermaster, Michael McDonald; Surgeon, Dr. E. B. O'Leary; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Beckett; Chaplain, Rev. E. P. Wadhams; Quartermaster Sergeant, Michael Carroll; Hospital Steward, N. Seeley.

Line.—Company A—Jacob Friedenthal, Captain; John Pochin, First Lieutenant; John Nibbok, Second Lieutenant. Company B—Timothy McDermott, Captain; Andrew O'Keefe, First Lieutenant; Terrence Quinn, Second Lieutenant. Company C—John Gray, Captain; Thomas Dunn, First Lieutenant; Michael Ryan, Second Lieutenant. Company F—Michael Kenally, Captain; James Fahey, First Lieutenant; Patrick H. Grady, Second Lieutenant. Company G—James Carlin, First Lieutenant Commanding; John Wickham, Second Lieutenant. Company H—Hale Kingsley, Captain; Abraham Sickles, First Lieutenant; M. A. Nolan and John Lawless, Jr., Second Lieutenants.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT NOT YET OFF.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Twelfth Regiment was inspected by its commandant, Col. WARD, at the new State Arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. The men were in excellent condition, and the Colonel expressed himself highly satisfied with their appearance. Owing to some necessary delay the regiment did not leave as was expected. To-day a grand parade will take place, in order to afford Col. WARD an opportunity of seeing the proficiency his command has attained in drill. To-morrow, there is little doubt, the Twelfth will leave for Washington.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Col. LOUIS BURGER has been most active in recruiting for this regiment, and has nearly raised it to its full standard. None of the men have, as yet, been mustered into the service of the United States, neither has any definite time been arranged for so doing; but it is supposed that in a few days the men will be sworn soldiers of the Government, and receive marching orders from their Colonel.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, June 4.

The Supreme Court of this State has reversed its former decision on the tax on lands, in which they declared the taxes levied in 1858 and 1859 illegal, on account of the exemption of railroads.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Wool Resigns the Post to Gen. Dix.

AN ORDER BY GEN. McCLELLAN.

Arrival of the Wounded in the Great Battle.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 3, Via BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 4.

Neither the steamers *Metamora* or *Wachusett* have yet arrived from up the James River. They are hourly expected.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived to-day from White House, with about 150 wounded in the recent engagement. These are among the worst cases, which it was thought would not be safe to carry such distances as to New-York or Philadelphia.

Gen. DIX assumed command here yesterday, and immediately issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT MONROE, VA., June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—Pursuant to orders from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command at this point. All orders now in force will be obeyed until otherwise directed. (Signed,) JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. WOOL issued the following order taking leave of his command:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORT MONROE, Va., June 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 52.—The Department of Virginia having been assigned to Major-Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, and Fort Monroe to Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, and the latter having arrived to assume command, Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL this day takes leave of the Department, which he has commanded more than nine months with pleasure and entire satisfaction. The discipline and good order of the troops render it due to them to say that he has ever, when required, found them prompt, zealous, active and energetic. In parting with such a command, he would do injustice to his feelings were he not to say that he does it with extreme regret. He, however, derives consolation from the fact that they are hereafter to be commanded by a General who can appreciate their discipline, good order, and efficiency.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
S. CARNEROSS, A. A. G.

Gen. DIX having reported to Gen. McCLELLAN for orders, received the following by telegraph last night, which indicates exactly the position of affairs:

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, United States Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, Adjutant-General's office, of the 1st instant, will assume command of troops at Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk, and in the vicinity of these places, exercising within his command the functions of Commander of Division of separate corps. By command of Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

Gen. WOOL and Staff, it is understood, will proceed to Baltimore by special boat to-morrow night.

Sixty-nine prisoners arrived this forenoon from White House, captured on Saturday.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

A Cotton Schooner Captured Off Charleston.

The prize schooner *Lucy C. Holmes*, of Charleston, S. C., in charge of Prize-master LAWTON COGGESHALL, arrived at this port yesterday. She was captured by the United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, May 27, sixty miles E. S. E. from the Santee River, having come out of Charleston the night previous, bound to Nassau, N. P. Her cargo consists of 170 bales cotton.

This is the fourth prize taken by this steamship within four weeks. Prize-master COGGESHALL passed very near a Confederate steamer while going by the Santee River. Had the steamer known the schooner she would no doubt have been retaken, as they both belong to the same owners in Charleston.

The *Lucy C. Holmes* is bound to Boston.

The Missouri State Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 3.

In the Convention but little was done, except offering and referring to the proper Committees, resolutions relating to the various subjects before the Convention.

The Committee on Elections, this afternoon, determined to report in favor of repealing the ordinance passed at the previous session, submitting the action of the Convention to the people for ratification or rejection, and against holding an election for State officers until the term for which CLAIB. JACKSON was elected expires (in 1864). They have not yet determined in regard to the election for members of the Legislature.

The Case of Maj. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 4.

Upon application to Gen. McCLELLAN for information respecting the arrest of Maj. LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS, Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A., made by his sister, in this city, Gen. McCLELLAN has made a reply, entirely exculpating that officer from the serious charge of treason made against him, and stating that he is now commanding his regiment at the head of the advance guard, displaying daily a degree of skill extremely gratifying.

"THE GRIM CHIEFTAIN."—Hon. Gen. LANE, of Kansas, is to speak in the Cooper Institute this evening. Those who have never listened to this greatest of Western orators will now have an opportunity to hear him never before offered in this City. His topic will of course be the present rebellion—against which LANE has fought and spoken during the past year and a half, with a vigor equaled by few other Western men. His popularity in the West is unbounded; and as a soldier in the war of freedom in Kansas, and again last Summer in Missouri, he did service known only to those who know the country and the people amid whom he served. For daring, eloquence and force "JIM LANE" is everywhere known, and we hope the great hall of the Cooper Institute will be crowded to-night.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER RESORT—ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Terms, $1 50 per day, or $7 to $10 per week.

"Its beautiful scenery, delightful landscape views, pure mountain spring water, fine carriage drives, and extensive forest parks, render it a charming retreat, both for the pleasure-seeker and the invalid."—*New Haven Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM's babies are still stirring up the town and crowding the Museum. The show of human rose buds to-day will be the finest yet exhibited. See advertisement.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 559, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE GREAT BATTLE NEAR RICHMOND—Particulars of the Engagement and McClellan's Dispatches.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S FERRY—The Enemy Retiring—Front Royal Recaptured—Charleston and Martinsburgh Recovered.

GEN. FREMONT AT STRASBURGH—The Rebels Retreating.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK, VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—The Occupation of Corinth—The Mississippi Flotilla—Brilliant Success near Booneville, Miss.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE—With Interesting Letters.

NEWS FROM EUROPE AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA—With Letters from our Special Correspondents—The Great Exhibition—French Intervention.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS EPITOMISED.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

This is a number of intense and varied interest.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing-machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway.

Ask Your Grocer FOR THE RYE MILLS PREPARED RYE COFFEE. ONLY 25 CENTS PER POUND. CHEAPEST AND HEALTHIEST BEVERAGE IN USE. Entirely free from chemical or poisonous ingredients, being prepared from PURE, UNMIXED RYE and the BEST JAVA COFFEE. E. DAVIS & CO., SOLE AGENTS, No. 146 BOWERY.

Dr. E. B. Foote, Author of Medical Common Sense, late of Saratoga, is now permanently located at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., in New-York City, where he may be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M., except Sundays.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—MORGAN.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, JAS. H. ACKERMAN, of this City, to ELLEN ROBINSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

JOHNSTON—HAWLEY.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, JOHN A. JOHNSTON to MARY E. HAWLEY, all of New-York.

PEACE—PARKER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., WALTER AT PEACE to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Ransom Parker, Esq., all of this City.

PALMER—THOMSON.—In this City, on Monday, June 2, by Rev. Amzi Camp, Mr. SAMUEL PALMER and Miss ELLEN THOMSON, all of this City.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 3, ELLEN, only daughter of Wm. H. and Ellen Bowden, aged 5 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 165 West 29th-st.

GORHAM.—In Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 3, after a long illness, ELIZA B. GORHAM, only daughter of Charles R. and Sarah Gorham, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 3 P. M.

HANNAH.—On Wednesday morning, June 4, HELEN DUMMER HANNAH, daughter of Frances and John Hannah, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) June 5, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Phineas C. Dummer, No. 60 Essex-st., Jersey City.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, JOHN WILSON, youngest child of James W. and Emilie W. Newton, aged 5 months.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 56 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, (Thursday,) the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

PRESSINGER.—Suddenly, at Lebanon, Tenn., on Thursday, May 29, of diphtheria, MARY AUGUSTA and WINFIELD SCOTT, only children of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine E. Pressinger, formerly of this City.

SWIFT.—On Tuesday, June 3, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Swift, and daughter of the late Dr. William Hortsen, of Geneva, N. Y., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TERWILLIGER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 4, of consumption, CATHARINE A., wife of J. M. Terwilliger, aged 27 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 84 Carmine-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M.

VANDERVEER.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Wednesday morning, June 4, after a short illness, PETER VANDERVEER, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Protection Engine Company No. 5, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Atlantic-av., near Flatbush-av., without further invitation.

WILCOX.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 4, at 9 o'clock, at his residence, No. 704 9th-av., JOEL WILCOX, aged 51 years.

His remains will be removed to Middletown, N. J., on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock.

☞ Red Bank and Middletown papers please copy.

☞ The funeral of Capt. MICHAEL BERRY will take place on Friday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 53 2d-place, Brooklyn. The friends of the deceased, members of the Marine Society, and members of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 263.—June 4, 1862.
64, 45, 9, 46, 68, 63, 44, 40, 36, 71, 57, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—June 4, 1862.
13, 2, 12, 46, 24, 6, 14, 53, 67, 36, 34, 18, 4.

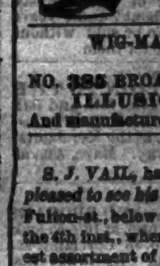
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 211.—June 4, 1862.
58, 12, 38, 7, 43, 68, 47, 25, 77, 29, 67, 39.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 242.—June 4, 1862.
73, 63, 14, 1, 68, 31, 67, 40, 71, 78, 54, 49, 35.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.



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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR. LOUIS BASTET, NO. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR WORK.

A CARD. S. J. VAIL, hatter, late with BEEBE & CO., will be *pleased to see his friends and public generally at No. 119* Fulton-st., below Nassau, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., where he will show them the best and cheapest assortment of Soft and Straw Hats to be found in this City.

☞ ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS, popularly known as BRIG.-GEN. "JIM LANE." A series of addresses upon topics appropriate to the National Crisis and the suppression of the Rebellion, will be delivered on successive Thursday evenings, commencing THURSDAY, June 5. The first address will be delivered by HON. JAMES H. LANE, OF KANSAS, on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, At 8 o'clock, AT COOPER INSTITUTE. TICKETS 25 CENTS; for sale at BRENTANO'S, No. 636 Broadway, and at the door. ALL WHO SINCERELY DESIRE THE SPEEDY OVERTHROW AND PUNISHMENT OF TREASON SHOULD HEAR THIS EARNEST REPRESENTATIVE OF AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Roaches crawling on your floor,
Rats and mice in barns and sheds,
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Powder, slays
All the insects that annoy;
And his Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and mouse destroy.
LYON'S POWDER is harmless to mankind, but will kill all house insects, garden worms, vine bugs, &c. LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS are sure death to rats and mice. Sold everywhere. D. S. BARNES, New-York.

DR. J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT Is prepared by combining ARNICA FLOWERS With the [illegible] healing and penetrating vegetable oil, [illegible]. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS [illegible]. RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, BRUISES, Pains in the Side and Breast, Sore Throats, &c., yield to a few applications. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

THE GREAT BELT. Secured by Letters Patent of the United States. The GALVANIC ELECTRO VOLTAIC BELTS and ARMLETS—a perfectly safe, certain, and mostly instantaneous remedy for all nervous affections—Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Constipation of the Bowels, Falling of the Womb, Salt Rheum and Scrofulous Eruptions, &c. Call, or send for circular. METTAM & CO., office No. 429 Broadway.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, No. 35 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 23, 1862.
TO DEALERS IN ARMS.—FIRST-CLASS ENfield rifle muskets in port, ready for immediate delivery, will be purchased, subject to inspection, by the United States Government, on application to the undersigned, Purchasing Officer, No. 35 White-st., N. Y. No other description of arms are wanted or will be purchased. S. CRISPIN, Capt. of Ordnance.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER. This extract, from which the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer is made, is put up in bottles at 25c., 50c., $1 and $2 each, sufficient to make 10, 25, 75 and 200 gallons of the beer. General depôt 362 Hudson-st. Sold also by most wholesale and retail druggists.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.—It will not cure everything, as most patent medicines do, but it will cure positively Rheumatism, Colic, Dysentery, Toothache, Headache, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, or the agent will return the money. Price 25c. and 50c. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. BY VICTOR HUGO. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

LET THE BOYS READ HIS LIFE.—MAJ.-GEN. N. P. BANKS is a wonderful man. He never makes a mistake. His recent retreat in Virginia is said to be a masterly affair, quite worthy of the most famous Generals of history. As a Governor he showed the same adaptability. And he was a poor boy, self-educated. THE BOBBIN BOY, published by Messrs. J. E. TILTON & CO., is a true life of the boy—how he rose step by step till he is what he is.—*Boston Journal.*

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BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—NOW READY FOR Subscribers. Good canvassers wanted. Persons are warned against bogus advertisements. Price $1 25, and only to subscribers. Not for sale anywhere. Apply early. JAMES M. EDNEY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SPLENDID SUMMER FASHIONS—ELEGANTLY illustrated and fully described in Mme. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, and sold everywhere at 25 cents. Mailed free on receipt of the price. No. 473 Broadway.

THE BIBLE EXPOSED.—BY ERASMUS. Just published, in one volume octavo, [illegible] pages. Price, $1. Sent by mail, postage free, by CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 38 Ann-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P.

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SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

for the use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES, causing neither IRRITATION OR PAIN. Never gets out of order. Can be

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PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The BEST medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the

DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

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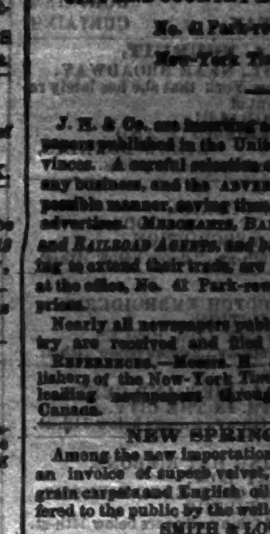

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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

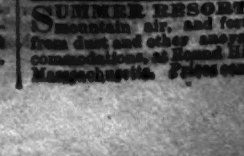
Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house have also a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING and BEDROOM SUITES, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] & BRAUNSDORF, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. Stages pass close by.

PATENT CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPE. A NEW ARTICLE For Lawyers, Bankers, Business Men, Express Agents, Depositories of Public Documents, or all persons having valuable papers to file, or packages to transmit by mail, or otherwise. SOLD BY STATIONERS. Manufactured by [illegible], No. 136 William-st.

CLOTHING. I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.



WEDDING CARDS. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by J. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. For specimens by Mail, send Stamp.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING-MACHINES, recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles, no missing stitches, no trouble in using any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric, muslin or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted. Address THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE, No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

The Value of Vaccination—A Note from Surgeon Watson to the New-York Health Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN: Having seen by the newspapers that the subject of compulsory vaccination is being agitated before your honorable board, I beg leave to bring to your notice a most interesting and striking proof of the efficacy of vaccination, as a preventive of small pox, which has recently come under my own observation as Medical Officer of this ship:

The day after we sailed from New-York, one of the seamen, who had never been vaccinated, was taken ill with the premonitory symptoms of small pox, which in due time ripened into a full-blown case, of the confluent character, and proved fatal at the end of ten days. On the first appearance of the disease I vaccinated all hands (as I then supposed), and awaited the issue with much anxiety. After the critical time had passed, I found but one victim of the contagion on my hands, and, upon investigation, ascertained the patient had never before been vaccinated, and when mustered with his shipmates to receive the beneficent prick of my lancet, had skulked away, from prejudice against the operation; and thus deprived himself of the protection to which they owed their safety. This man now lives to exhibit the marks of his folly on a deeply scarred face, the result of a most horrid attack of small pox.

Such a marked instance of its protecting power, cannot fail to make friends for the cause of compulsory vaccination, and to aid in doing away with the false prejudice against its being put in force.

I may here add that, amongst those protected by vaccination, there were some faint attempts at varioloid, but unattended by any more serious symptoms than a slight febrile action, pains in the loins, and a pustule or two on the face, as was the case in the person of the writer.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
W. ARGYLE WATSON, M. D.
UNITED STATES STEAMER CUTLER, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

—A deplorable tragedy occurred in Springfield, Mo., on May 21. Capt. John R. Clark, of Company F, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, being officer of the day, called, in company with one A. J. Rice, both in a state of intoxication, at the house of Mrs. Willis, a widow lady, to get their supper. Mrs. Willis refused to prepare it for them. This enraged the Captain and his companion, and they drew their pistols and attempted to force their way into the house through the guard who had been stationed to protect it. One of the guard shot the Captain through the body, killing him instantly. About the same time, Rice fired at the guard, missing him, but sending a ball through the head of Miss Mary Willis. She fell dead on the floor. Another of the guard fired at Rice, shooting him in the breast, and inflicting what was thought to be a mortal wound. Mrs. Willis is a Union refugee from Arkansas, where she lost two sons assassinated by rebel guerrillas. Capt. Clark was a native of Scioto, Ohio, but moved to Grundy County, in this State, in 1836. He served in the Mexican war under Sterling Price, and was afterward twice elected Sheriff of Grundy County.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	May 21
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 21
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 31
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 4
China	Liverpool	New-York	June 7
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	June 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 25
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Liverpool	June 4
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 7
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	June 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 11
[illegible]	New-York	Liverpool	June 18
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	June 21
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 25
China	New-York	Liverpool	July 2

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe per steamship *Hibernian* close at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF G. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

WINDOW SHADES
GOLD,
PAINTED,
WHITE HOLLAND,
BUFF HOLLAND,
GREEN HOLLAND,
BLUE HOLLAND.
ALL STYLES OF FIXTURES.
KELTY'S [illegible] BROADWAY.

LACE. No. [illegible]
LACE CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
BROCATELLE CURTAINS.
SATIN CURTAINS.
DAMASK CURTAINS.
KELTY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY. CURTAINS.

MADAME A. NOURRIT,
NO. 88 BLEECKER-ST., NEAR BROADWAY,
Informs the Ladies of New-York that she has lately received an elegant assortment of
VALENCIENNES, GARIBALDI,
ZOUAVE, CHEMISSETTE AND
STRAW BONNETS,
which will be sold at the most reasonable prices.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE STOCK OF LACE GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES
FROM AUCTION
CLOSING AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CHEAPEST LINE LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HDKFS. IN THE CITY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
CLOSING SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK PLAIN CORD EDGE RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2c.—LADIES going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, Canvas, Patterns, &c.; Zephyr Yarns all colors. N. B.—New French Invisible Nets and Trimming Ribbons, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

WASH SILKS AND REAL PINEAPPLE goods, and all other scarce and curious articles; AMERICAN INDIAN BARK and BEAD WORK and FANS, with other varieties, at FOUNTAIN'S Indian Store, No. 663 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD.—LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN, five Bonds Third Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, Nos. 25, 26, 183, 184 and 85, with interest Coupons attached, payable 1st of May and 1st of November. Payment of the same being stopped, the above reward will be paid for their recovery. S. BRUSH, No. 25 Front-st., New-York.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, IN 6TH-AV., BEtween 24th and 27th sts., a small gold watch, hunting case, with chattelaine and pin. The reward will be paid on leaving it at No. 2 West 20th-st., or at No. 119 Chambers-st., up stairs.

HIGHLY SCENTED
AMERICAN
TOOTH POWDER

THE FOLLOWING RENDERS COMMENT SUPERFLUOUS:

PRESIDENTIAL MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1862.
Dr. Alex Johnson, No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York:
Sir: The case containing your far-famed Tooth-Powder has been received, and I cheerfully testify to its superiority to all others I have used, in thoroughly cleansing the mouth, purifying the breath and whitening the teeth.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. LINCOLN.

For sale at druggists. Trade supplied. Made only by Dr. A. JOHNSON, Dentist.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 49 Liberty-st., New-York.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of [illegible] sick and wounded soldiers [illegible]. They are daily expecting large accessions. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY S. [illegible], Auctioneer.
By HENRY WOOD & CO.
Salesrooms No. 460 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st.
EXECUTORS' SALE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE
Late JOHN GARSIDE, of Newark, N. J.,
FRIDAY, June 6, at 11 o'clock,
At their salesrooms No. 460 Broadway.
Comprising table and dessert knives, carvers, &c., in pearl, ivory, medallion and silver handles; steel, nutpicks, cheese scoops, &c. Being the entire balance of Mr. Garside's manufacture.
By order,
E. L. WARD, WM. GARSIDE, } Executors.
ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, GUNS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, ABOUT 5,000 CAVALRY SABRES AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS.
Catalogues ready early morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 159 Broadway, in the lower salesrooms, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, oil cloth and matting, elegant oak and dining-room suite, made to order, by Hutchings; mahogany parlor suite, elegant chandeliers, black walnut extension table, white China dinner, and tea set, glassware and cutlery, large rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, office desks, bronze clock, and mantel ornaments, sofas, chairs, refrigerator, &c.
ALSO
A fine rosewood cottage pianoforte, and a rosewood melodeon. The whole to be sold without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his new salesrooms,
No. 159 BROADWAY.
Part of the elegant stock of one of our most celebrated cabinet makers, being by far the finest furniture ever offered at auction, consisting in part of very richly carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, with French plates; elegant secretary and library bookcases of the newest and richest designs, library and dining suites of the best upholstery, reclining chairs in morocco, library tables, hall furniture, card tables, and other elegant furniture. Those in want of really elegant furniture are invited to examine the above, which is on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be POSITIVELY SOLD, without the least reserve.
EUGENE FAURE, Assignee.

D. D. GASKINS & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 335 Broadway.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Executor's sale of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Rich French Pier and Mantel Mirrors,
SUPERBLY CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,
ELEGANT SILVER PLATE, &c., &c.,
purchased at a cost of over $15,000.
On THURSDAY, June 5,
At the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av.
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.
The sale comprises the entire contents of the house. The elegant parlor furniture was made to order, and is in solid rosewood. The whole will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, offering extra inducements to purchasers, as the entire furniture of the house is new, having all been made within six months.
Elegant rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, &c., cost $600; rich rosewood stool, covered in satin, and embroidered cover; three elegant full suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocade and satin; rosewood etagere, splendid and costly Parian ornaments, rich vases, &c.; also a magnificent collection of rare paintings, rosewood Turkish easy chairs, in fine reps; rosewood centre and side marble-top tables, richly carved.
Chamber suites, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, sofa beds, in fine haircloth; ten pure hair mattresses, from forty to fifty pounds, made to order and in excellent condition.
Dining-room Furniture consists of fine oak extension table, silver ware, rich China, ivory and silver cutlery, forks, spoons, &c., with heavy cut and engraved glassware of every description.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 170 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., elegant household furniture, nearly new, the property of a gentleman going to the country, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in crimson brocatel; centre and pier tables, velvet and Brussels carpets in fine order, pier and mantel mirrors elegantly framed, brocatel curtains, lace do., gas chandeliers and brackets, library furniture in solid oak, green morocco covering, extension-table, chairs to match. Bedrooms—black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, &c.; also, mattresses and pillows, porcelain, glassware and crockery. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. All of the above is nearly new, in first-rate condition, and made to order.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at Auction, THURSDAY, 5th, and FRIDAY, 6th of June, at their Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large collection of oil paintings, among which will be found a number of fine copies of the old masters from the gallery of a gentleman recently returned from Europe, painted to order by the best Italian copyists. Also, a variety of figure pieces, marines, landscapes, &c., by the following artists, viz: T. A. Richards, Wm. Hart, W. M. Brown, R. Street, La Rue, Weber, A. Barton, G. D. Brewerton, Collins of London, La Croix, Marzoni, Miller, Canteneau, and others. Also, several fine original water colors and drawings, of the Dutch school, by Schotch, Husenburgh, Vernet, Van Driest, and others. The above are now on exhibition.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, June 4, and THURSDAY June 5, 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., comprising richly carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites, covered in brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut secretary and library book-cases, marble-top centre-tables, Brussels tapestry, ingrain and velvet carpets, extension dining-tables, buffets, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, lounges; also at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, two billiard-tables, five hunting-case watches, two top light wagons, &c., to be sold to pay advances.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, JUNE 5, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 East 18th-st., rain or shine, postponed from yesterday on account of the storm, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of piano forte, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, bedding, mahogany and black walnut furniture, etc., etc. Sale will commence with the kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of valuable bay horses, long tails, 15½ hands high, about 7 and 8 years old, gentle and kind in all harness. To be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable lots on 3d and 4th avs., 75th and 76th sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
650 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofa beds, lounges, bureaus, wardrobes, bedsteads, enameled suites, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, matting, mirrors, kitchen ware, &c.

HENRY WOOD, Auctioneer.
NICHOLS, WOOD & CO., NO. 115 NASSAU-st., will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ A. M., a large collection of fushias, roses, geraniums, and Summer flowering plants, all of which are choice and rare.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. $150.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.
GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS organist for a Catholic Church. Apply, this day, at Room No. 135 Brandreth House, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, between 8 and 10 A. M., or 5 and 6 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VERY VALUABLE grist mill property, doing a profitable custom business in a healthy and flourishing village, near the City. Inquire of BULKLEY & FISK, No. 48 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 123 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would be willing to assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist in washing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is experienced and can furnish excellent City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 97 East 29th-st., three doors from 3d-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 433 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing, and French fluting, or as laundress; good City reference. Apply at No. 235 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and washer and ironer; best of references will be given. Apply at No. 322 7th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—SITuations wanted, by two respectable young women; one as chambermaid and laundress or waitress; the other as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of children; the very best of City references from their last places. Call at No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts., in the fancy store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young girl wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would be willing to assist with the care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can come well recommended, and is a Protestant. Call for two days, at No. 31 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; a good home preferred to high wages. Call, for two days, at No. 61 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 148 3d-av., over the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as first-rate waitress and chambermaid by a highly respectable English girl, with best of City references from last employer; would prefer to go to a watering-place. Call at No. 270 Bowery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 115 West 27th-st., in rear house. Good reference from her last place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young woman who has excellent recommendations, as chambermaid and waitress; will make herself generally useful; is willing to go to the country. Address or call at No. 36 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 98 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 690 6th-av., Room No. 4.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, by a young woman lately landed, a situation to care children and assist in chamberwork; understands all kinds of embroidery; willing to make herself useful; would go to the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced young woman, as first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can take care of a dairy; has no objection to go in the country a short distance; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and pastry, with the best of City and country references; has no objections to go in the country. Apply at 5 2d-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and is recommended as quiet, willing, honest and obliging; will assist in plain washing and ironing. Apply at No. 162 Chambers-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as good cook and good baker; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, and desserts; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., boot store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country, and has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 29 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; she understands her business perfectly; is very neat and trustworthy, and has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., back in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 100 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objections to go with a family to the country; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 183 East 11th-st., 2d floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of a dairy; or to do chamberwork and waiting; would go to the country; good references. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; best City and country references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wants a situation, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a most respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WOman of middle age, (no incumbrance,) desires a situation in City or country, to take charge of a gentleman's house; is highly respectable, but not above the work of a small family; is a valuable housekeeper; the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small private family, or to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 East 32d-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR COOK.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation, to do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron; with good City reference. Apply at No. 339 9th-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—A YOUNG American girl wishes a situation as lady's maid or nurse; is capable of cutting and fitting; would like to go in the country, or travel with a lady. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st. Best of references given.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY TWO REspectable Protestant women, situations; one as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist in the laundry; good references given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as first-class laundress or chambermaid; the best of City reference can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as laundress and chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 48 West 25th-st., where best of reference will be given.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable widow woman, lately landed, a situation in a private family, as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has lived with the best families in the old country; has no objections to go to the country with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Scotch person; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; can furnish the best of reference as to experience and capacity; would like to travel with a lady. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; will also do plain sewing and assist with the chamberwork; has the best references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 191 West 28th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has just lost her baby, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is young and healthy, and has got plenty of milk, and can give the best of reference. Call, after 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 45 Orchard-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to get a baby. Residence No. [illegible], Avenue A, between 20th and 21st sts., two flights of stairs up. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, by a woman capable of either situation; can take charge of a child from its birth; has good City references; no objections to town or country. Can be seen at No. 30 West 14th-st., rear house, third floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or can act as nursery governess if required; has been accustomed to children; is willing to make herself useful. Wages no object. City reference given. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st., top floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman as waitress; one that understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at her last employers, No. 11 West 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 134 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the washing; would like to go in the country. Call at No. 10 West 31st-st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR CITY OR COUNTRY.—Housekeepers, hotel proprietors, and others wanting good servants, are invited to call at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. A large number of girls, with good references, want situations to do all kinds of work; also men servants.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a book-keeper from July 1; best references. Address J. L. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business, in the City or country; has the best recommendations from his employer; also young girl as chambermaid and waitress; the girl can be seen at No. 133 24th-st., west corner of 3d-av., second floor, front room; the man can be seen by note to M. H., Box 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, a Protestant, who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; he can produce the most undoubted testimonials from his last place in this City, where he has lived for a number of years. Apply to or address Mr. LOWRY, saddler, No. 552 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman and groom by a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate, and can be recommended as such; has no objection to City or country; the best of reference given. Address, or apply for three days at No. 11 West 27th-st., for A. B.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who perfectly understands his business; can produce the very best of City reference; would have no objection to City or country. Can be seen at No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st., or address a note to J. C., Box 194 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant young man; has lived for ten years with the late Dr. Freeman. Address T. M., No. 112 East 23d-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; is very willing and obliging, and not afraid of work; the country preferred; has the best of City and country references. Address G. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single young man as gardener and coachman; understands raising all kinds of vegetables, and laying out new grounds; is also competent to take care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good careful driver; has good reference. Any person wanting such a man, may address GARDENER, Box 109 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class German waiter man, who speaks good English, in a private family in the City or country; best references will be given. Apply immediately at No. 149 East 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., in the basement.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a single young man; has no objection to go in the country; can be well recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days at Park & Tilford's, corner of 21st-st. and Broadway.

AS PRIVATE WAITER.—A SUPERIOR private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to the duties of a first-rate family, wants a situation; will be highly recommended from his last employer; is sober, steady and trustworthy, and understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 116 East 13th-st., over the druggist's, second floor, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods commission store, a lad from 15 to 17 years of age, who resides with his parents; must write a good hand and understand figuring. Salary to commence with $100 per annum. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York.

A BOY.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE lad, of about 16 years, to run of errands, and make himself generally useful, in a light wholesale business. Apply at No. 256 Broadway, second loft.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a chambermaid and waitress; one that is qualified, and has good references, may apply at No. 45 West 20th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. She must be willing to go in the country for the Summer season.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A GOOD GROOM and skillful driver; he must produce unexceptionable references as to character and capability generally, from families in whose service he has lived for terms of some length. Apply at No. 6 Great Jones-st., corner of Lafayette-place.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, AS LADY'S maid, a competent French, German or Swiss person, who has lived out in that capacity and understands dressing hair. Apply at No. 88 5th-av. Hotel.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as laundress and chambermaid, to go to the country. Apply at No. 25 Gramercy Park House, before 11 A. M.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A French nurse and seamstress. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at No. 11 St. Mark's-place.

FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, MERCHANT AND WHALING VOYAGES.—Wanted, landsmen, seamen, ordinary seamen, coopers, blacksmiths and boat-steerers, for short and long voyages. Inquire at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs, North River. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

TO PIANO MAKERS.—WANTED, A FLY finisher, at No. 245 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Apply to J. & C. FISCHER, Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 561 B'dway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers (gratuitously.) Superior teachers of music and French wanted; also of other branches. Circulars sent upon application. References—Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Prof. Phelps.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—ANY PARENT wishing to locate one or two boys, under 14 years of age, in the country, under advantages which cannot be surpassed, will hear of such an opportunity by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, Esq., No. 132 Broadway. Room 8.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY QUALIFIED TO INSTRUCT IN the English branches, French, Latin and rudiments of music, of long experience, desires a position in a school or family. Compensation not a consideration. Undoubted references, if desired. Address, for three days, N., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO teach Mathematics in a school near Philadelphia; one for classics and vocal music in Pennsylvania; one for English and vocal music: one for military tactics in New-York; first-class female artist for school on the Hudson; lady for French and music; several native French ladies. Personal applications are expected.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., No. 596 Broadway.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, lately arrived in New-York, desires an engagement as teacher of the French language, for the Summer months, in a family residing in the country. Apply at No. 40 Union-square, where a personal interview can be had from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

TEACHER.—A THOROUGH ENGLISH AND classical scholar, of much experience and great success in teaching, desires a situation as teacher in some school or family. Address PROFESSOR, care of E. Spreat, Esq., No. 33 Wall-st., New-York.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a young lady, of several years' experience in teaching, a situation in a school, or as governess in a family, to teach the English branches and Latin. Address M. Y. B., Box No. 727 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WANTED.—TWO furnished rooms, adjoining; one may be small, in any good location in this City. Address A. SHERWOOD, M. D., Station D., New-York.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PAtent polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 235 Water-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the Stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT.—FOR SALE, within ten minutes' drive of Southport Depot, Conn., on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, seven acres of land, situated directly on the Sound, on which there is a good dwelling-house, gardener's cottage, greenhouse, hot and cold grapery in full bearing, stables, ice-house, &c. The place is well stocked with choice fruit and flowers; fine beach and good bathing in front of the house. Will be sold as it stands, with household furniture, cow, horses, carriages, harness, Francis metallic life-boat, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to
GEO. PALEN, No. 47 Gold-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—"Clifton Point," at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, on the easterly bank of the Hudson, (distant from New-York 90 miles,) and 105 acres of land, a bold and commanding promontory, having several fine sites in addition to that upon which the mansion is built. The Catskill Mountains at the northwest, and the Shongum range at the southwest, with the expanse of water between, form a series of lake and river views of great beauty. Water frontage ample, with water grant from State and shore held. The Hudson River Railroad passes through a tunnel belonging to the property, affording uninterrupted access to the river. Lawns deeply shaded, and river woods beautified by walks tastefully cut through them. Terms easy. Apply to E. GARRETTSON, owner, on the premises, or to F. F. GARRETTSON, Counselor, &c., No. 56 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE IN CONNECTICUT.—FOR SALE IN HARTFORD—A desirable residence situated on Washington-street, one of the finest avenues of the city. The grounds contain over one and a half acres of land, fronting on Washington and Park sts., and are handsomely graded, containing ornamental and fruit trees, shrubs, &c. The house is of brick, with brown stone foundation, large and comfortable, in good order, with gas, Connecticut River water, bathing rooms and other modern conveniences. The stable is brick with a rear entrance from another street. For particulars inquire of or address
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—The residence of the subscriber, at Throgg's Neck, on the water, in full view of the Sound. The house is large and commodious, and the grounds well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. It is entirely healthy and convenient to the City by steamboat and railroad. Steamboat landing within 100 yards of the house. The whole or half the house would be rented for the season, furnished. Apply to W. F. WARING, No. 31 Pine-st., Security Life Insurance and A. Co.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

COUNTRY SEATS.—TEN OR TWELVE OF the finest country seats to be found in New-England, some of them unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location.
Also, farms in Connecticut in all parts of the State, of all qualities and descriptions, at prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars address or apply to
WM. C. ALDEN, No. 271 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT LONG BRANCH TO LET—Within three-fourths of a mile of the seashore and boarding-houses. A neat two-story house, furnished, containing six rooms, kitchen and wash-house; garden annexed. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply to D. McLEOD, No. 218 Franklin-st., or to H. McGREGOR, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., about 12 miles from this City, a country seat, consisting of a fine large house, and about 4 acres of good land, barn, &c. The house contains 12 rooms, and can be seen at any time; possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to JOHN S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—Neat 2½-story cottage, with extension, carriage-house, large fine grounds, fruit, shade, shrubbery, &c., excellent water, five minutes' walk from landing, fourteen trips by steamers daily, fare 6 cents, for sale or to rent. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 79 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO LET—A dwelling-house, stable and five acres of land, in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 162 Broadway, or No. 22 Boorman-place, West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, THE BEAUTIful country-seat of the late D. L. Lawrence, with fine water front and every convenience. Apply at No. 195 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 35 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON, Receiver.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITHIN ONE hour of the City Hall, a first-class house, barn, carriage-house, henery, grapery, etc., will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to W. W. WATSON, No. 71 Bowery. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 46 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 31½ West 22d-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST.—THAT new, elegant and costly mansion, now finishing, built for the owner's especial occupancy; house 37 feet front; lot 37x125 feet, with a lot on 42d-st., 25 feet wide, forming an L, suitable for garden, conservatory or picture gallery. This is probably the most costly house that has been built in the City in the last twelvemonth. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOCAtion as a residence, No. 119 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. The dwelling is a commodious, double frame house; the lot well stocked with fruit trees and grape vines, is 50 by 200 feet, and the neighborhood most highly respectable. Inquire of Messrs. BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN LOTS IN HARLEM, ON 122D, 123d, 125th, 128th sts., 4th and 5th avs., ready for improvements, or desirable for investments. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Also, four lots on Nostrand-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 15 2d-place, Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; will be sold on easy terms, or let to a small family at a low rent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on southerly corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn; has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; house in good order; rents for $325 per year. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 31st-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent low. Inquire on the premises, at No. 18.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED.—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard & Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to
R. W. CAMERON, No. 69 Beaver-st.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO RENT FOR THE SEAson, to a private family only, a well-furnished house in the most central and desirable situation on the lake; thirteen rooms, fine stable, beautiful grove, garden, boats, &c. Possession immediately. Will be rented very low to a small quiet family, willing to board a lady, the owner, child and servant, for the season, in part payment of rent. Apply to W. C. BARRETT, No. 5 Wall-st.

TO LET AT RYE—THE FURNISHED MANsion of the late Hon. Newbury D. Halsted, together with carriage-house, &c., with 5 acres of land. This is a desirable situation for a gentleman wishing a delightful country residence, adjoining Rye Beach, with an extensive view of Long Island Sound. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. B. HALSTED, at Rye, or WM. [illegible], No. 8 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady [illegible] tion. Home comforts can be fully realized. Skillful medical care always at hand. Family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BARTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURray Hill will let two very cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board, to parties of the first respectability. Best reference given. Call at No. [illegible]-st., between 5th and [illegible] avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT room on third story, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 126 Joralemon-st., near Court. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 12 Poplar-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD AND CARE WANTED FOR AN infant two weeks old; it is used to the bottle; it must have the attention of a person of good disposition and used to children. State terms, and address BOGERT GRAYSON, Station D, New-York.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two or three single gentlemen with board, in a pleasant location in the vicinity of the Metropolitan. References exchanged. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, (EN suite,) consisting of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and dressing-room, to let, with private table, to a family without children, or a party of gentlemen, for the Summer, at No. 168 5th-av., corner 19th-st. References exchanged.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day, also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 68 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York.
WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

BOARD—WITH A PRIVATE TABLE, IF DEsired, can be had by applying at No. 288 Henry-st., Brooklyn. The house is pleasantly situated, and contains all improvements. Very convenient to ferry and cars.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—No. 181 STATE-ST. Furnished front rooms on second and third floors, for single gentlemen, or families. Good board; terms low. Single gentlemen taken for meals only, if required.

AT NO. 22 BOND-ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, two choice large rooms, handsomely furnished; hot and cold water, &c.; suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references given and required.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place.
CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK.—SUPERIOR ROOMS and table, in a private family, and house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Apply at No. 18 Charlton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THE WELL known country boarding-house kept by A. MEARNS, Jr., at Buttermilk Falls, is now ready for the reception of boarders for the season; large and airy rooms for the accommodation of families or individuals. This house is situated in one of the most healthy localities in the country, within two miles of West Point, to which there is a beautiful road; half mile from Cozzen's Dock, to which a ferry connects with the Hudson River Railroad, at Garrison's Station. The scenery from and around the house is romantically beautiful. Also, a beautiful cottage to let, containing seven rooms, either with or without board; also stabling for horses on the premises. For further particulars inquire either by person or letter of A. MEARNS, Jr., Buttermilk Falls, Orange County, N. Y.
N. B.—Plenty of milk and fruit.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the Summer, can find desirable accommodations on reasonable terms, in a large house pleasantly situated in Glen Cove, Long Island, and about an hour's sail from New-York; good boating and fishing a short distance from the house. For particulars apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, Glen Cove, Long Island. Steamer *Jesse Hoyt* leaves Peck-slip every day at 3½ P. M.

SUMMER BOARD—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., in a very pleasant and healthy location, 5 to 10 minutes' walk from the Post-office and churches. The table supplied with Summer fruit, vegetables and milk, fresh from their own grounds. Terms $4 to $6 per week. For particulars, apply to E. WETMORE, No. 2 Washington-place, near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT PELTON'S HOTEL, a few minutes' walk from Cozzens' new hotel, and 1½ miles from West Point. This new hotel has just been opened for the reception of boarders. A few families can procure large airy rooms, with good board, by applying immediately.
E. L. PELTON, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A family pleasantly located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, wish a few boarders. Could accommodate three or four families with large, airy rooms and good board. Address H. H. R., Box No. 24, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasant, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,608 Post-office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FEW PERSONS can obtain board in a farm-house, in a healthy, mountainous location, easy of access to the Hudson River and Railroad. Terms, $4 per week. Address J. C. C., Box No. 105, Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, about seven minutes' walk from railroad depot. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Adults preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 89, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NOT MORE than two hours' distance from the City. About six rooms will be required. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,474 Post-office, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, NORTHAMPTON, MASS., OPEN AND READY TO RECEIVE COMPANY.—Having refurnished several rooms and connected a very much needed attraction, a gymnasium and bowling-alleys, I am happy to say the old Mansion House is in better condition to receive visitors than ever before. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of historical interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive. Northampton is five hours' ride from New-York. Communication three times per day by railroad.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 17, 1862.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 18 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open; situated only 50 yards from sea-shore; central of the place; house fronting ocean 300 feet; will accommodate 300 guests; two hours from New-York; steamer leaving foot of Murray-st. twice daily, thence by the R. & L. B. railroad. Address
JUNE 1, 1862. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, will be opened for the season on the 14th of June. Families can obtain rooms in suits, or completely furnished cottages, with or without board. Arrangements have been made to run stages to and from all the trains of the Long Island, Brooklyn and Jamaica Central Railway during the season.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders; only 15 miles from New-York. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. via Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 2, 3:30, 5:10 and 6:10 P. M.
CHS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU, PARIS.—C. J. BACHMAYER, who had the honor of the whole management of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Journey through the United States, begs to inform travelers in Europe that he has taken the Direction of the HOTEL MIRABEAU, Rue de la Paix, in Paris, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished, and offers every comfort combined with elegance, for moderate charges.
Having traveled for many years with distinguished European and American families, he feels confident that the experience thus gained will enable him to provide fully for the comfort of those who may honor the Hotel Mirabeau with their patronage.
PARIS, May 12, 1862.

ENGRAVING.

THE NASSAU ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPERIOR TALENT AND EXTRAORDINARY facilities offered to all desiring Engravings on Wood. Designs Photographed on the Wood, thereby saving time and money to all those that patronize this establishment.
R. L. PENFIELD & CO.,
No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

COAL, &C.

CUMBERLAND, RED ASH, WHITE ASH, Locust Mountain and Lehigh Coal, of all sizes. Also pine, oak and hickory wood. All low for cash.
ABEL B. [illegible]
Successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 532 Greenwich-st., and No. 60 Beach-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL FROM [illegible] Creek, afloat and now landing, [illegible]
SYLVANUS S. WARD, No. 471 [illegible]

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. [illegible] BROADWAY. June 3, 1862.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the [illegible] inst., the following gentlemen were chosen [illegible]:

[illegible]

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President of the Company.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES, AND AMERICAN GOLD Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, No. 20 Wall-st., New-York. Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply [illegible], advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 58 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LOAN FOR EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.

The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 228, Laws of 1862, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 19th day of June instant, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1878. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less amount if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid on the 26th day of June instant, by depositing the same in specie, or its equivalent, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $800,000, reimbursable 1st July, 1862, will also be received in payment of bids.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the first day of July next, and it will be paid to the holders of the Stock quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Dated Comptroller's Office, June 2, 1862.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th day of June, 1862, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by Chap. [illegible] of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April [illegible], 1862.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 28, 1862.

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN OFFICE.—JOHN S. GILES respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed his office, for the purchase and sale of real estate, to No. 174 Canal-st. Loans furnished, and moneys invested on bond and mortgage. Persons desiring loans, and those having moneys to invest on real estate securities, or real estate to dispose of, can enter the same on the books of the office, free of charge. Property rented, and rents collected by a competent and responsible collector. Insurance effected in the best City companies. The undersigned, from his long experience and intimate knowledge of the above business, will be confident of his ability to promote the interest of those who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN S. GILES.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 18, next. The polls will be open at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., June 7, and remain closed until June 19.

H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, June 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ONTARIO BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

Dated at Utica, May 15, 1862.

EDWARD A. WETMORE, Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, May 24, 1862.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office in Buffalo on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remain open one hour. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June proximo. The poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 8 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth at a fair valuation $35,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. [illegible], Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$20,000 IN hand, belonging to an estate, and some $60,000 or $70,000 on [illegible] are offered in one sum or several, on strictly first-class security. Applications of this character, from principals, will be considered, if addressed EX., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

[illegible] satisfactory security be offered, a part [illegible] at 6 per cent.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 25, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 24th of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st. TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 29, 1862.

THE COUPONS DUE UPON THE BONDS of this Company, June 1, will be paid on presentation to the Treasurer at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, June 2, 1862.

The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th June inst., at the office corner of Canal and Thompson sts.

Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, MAY [illegible], 1862.—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

ARMY AND NAVY PAY AND CLAIM AGENCY.—Officers' and soldiers' back pay from the Government and State collected and adjusted on liberal terms. Advances made on all United States and State claims of officers and soldiers, by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Banker, No. [illegible] Broad-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway, on MONDAY, June [illegible], from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. [illegible] [illegible]-place.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

25 East River Ins. Co.	20 Resolute Ins. Co. $100
20 Bank of Commerce, $100	13 Niagara Ins. Co. 50
20 Ætna Ins. Co.	20 Wash. Marine Ins. 100
10 New-York Ins. Co.	20 Phenix Ins. 50
40 Astor Ins. Co.	25 Grocers' Ins. Co. 50
5 Hanover Ins. Co.	40 Lorillard Ins. Co. 25
40 [illegible] Ins. Co.	100 Del. Marine Ins. 100

$2,000 Logan Co. Mining & Manufact'g Co. 7 cent. Bonds.
20 Chatham Bank $25 | 20 North Western Ins. 50
$5,000 Missouri State 6 ₵ cent Bonds.
5,000 Scioto & Hocking Valley 1st Mortgage.
2,000 St. Louis (Mo.) Anticipation Bonds.

Next Regular Sale MONDAY, June 9, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 27, 1862.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of

FIFTY PER CENT.

to the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip Certificates therefor will be issued on the 15th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. interest will be payable in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Washington, May 2, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the fifth day of June, 1862, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of Fresh Beef and Vegetables as may be required on the New-York station, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1863.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or in Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846–7, approved 10th August, 1846,) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING DOME OF CAPITOL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until TUESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 12 M., for furnishing materials and executing the painting of the iron-work of the new dome of the United States Capitol.

Drawings exhibiting every part of the work, and specifications explaining the manner of executing the same, may be examined at the Architect's Office, in the southwest room on the attic story of the center building of the United States Capitol, every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WATT J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED up to 12 M. on MONDAY, June 9, 1862, at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, for furnishing to the undersigned, with a view of purchasing,

1,500 SADDLE-HORSES.

To be free from all defects; to be between six (6) and nine (9) years old, and from 15 to 15½ hands high.

MARES EXCLUDED.

All animals submitted will be subjected to a thorough examination and inspection, by a duly authorized agent of the Government appointed for that purpose.

Persons to whom the bids are awarded will be notified where the inspection of the animals will take place, at the time of awarding the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be received for the whole, or any part of the above number of horses, and they will be accompanied by the names of two (2) responsible parties, who shall become security for the faithful execution of the contract.

Delivery to commence within six days after the signing of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Supplying the Government with Horses," and will be directed to Capt. HENRY C. HODGES, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. Army, No. 19 Mercer-street, New-York.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (5) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to (Signed,) A. BOYD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection of a wing on the easterly side of, and adjoining Ward School-House No. 50, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidders, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

Dated June 4, 1862.

FREDERICK E. MATHER, MICHAEL RYAN, EDWARD COOPER, JOHN FOSTER, } Committee on New Schools of the XVIIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting the exterior and the interior walls and woodwork of Ward School-house No. 20, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest so to do.

JOHN HAYWARD, CHAS. E. KUGLER, Z. FRANCIS BARNES, JOHN H. NIEPOTH, } Committee on Repairs of the Tenth Ward Board of School Officers.

Dated June 2, 1862.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR AMBULANCES.—PROposals will be received at this office until Saturday, *June 7, at 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of (250) two hundred and fifty army ambulances,* to be delivered in this city on or before the 1st day of July next, and as much sooner as possible—a pattern of which can be seen on application to this office. They must be made of the best seasoned material, and will be subject to a most rigid inspection. Proposals for any number less than two hundred and fifty will be received. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, the names of whom will be mentioned in the proposals. Bids to be indorsed, "Proposals for ambulances," and addressed to (Signed) G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT Harrisburgh, Chicago, and Indianapolis, by the officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at those places respectively, until the 6th of June next, for the delivery on or before the 18th of that month, of two thousand five hundred cavalry horses at Perryville, Md.; one thousand five hundred at Chicago, and one thousand at Indianapolis—the horses to be sound, not less than six nor more than eight years old, nor less than fifteen hands high, of dark colors, and adapted to cavalry service. None will be received until they are inspected by an authorized agent of the Government. By order.

E. S. SIBLEY, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—PROPOSALS WILL be received until July 1, 1862, for three hundred tons (more or less) first quality Red Ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons, and half tons, throughout the City of New-York, and about fifty tons of the above to be delivered in the cities of Williamsburgh and Brooklyn, between the 1st day of November, 1862, and the 30th day of April, 1863.

The Committee on Fuel retain the privilege of excluding such bids as in their judgment the interest of the Department may demand.

ROBERT McGINNIS, No. 5 Dey-st., SAM'L R. THOMPSON, No. 24 Beekman-st., JAMES DAREMORE, No. 58 Nassau-st., Committee on Fuel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. WILLETS' CROCKERY AND glass warehouse is removed to No. 299 Fulton-st., between Church and Greenwich sts., where buyers from all sections can find a well-selected assortment of goods, together with kerosene lamps, wicks, chimneys, fixtures, &c., which will be sold at manufacturers prices, for cash.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park-place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 48 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY PATENT OF England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, &c. All physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Has essential properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.

Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c. Single cases, each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.

To be had wholesale and retail from Dr. B. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW may be confidentially consulted as usual from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 9 o'clock, at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Discards the use of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 36 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 112, 114, 115, and 264 to 289. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED BY DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE.—This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Success in every instance is as certain as that water quenches thirst. Office No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Prevention better than cure. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive or Patent Vulcanized Safe. Those who have used them are never without them. Price $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of remittance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

DYSPEPSIA AND KINDRED DISEASES of the stomach and bowels can be more effectually cured by a vegetable nutricious cracker (Davy's Revalenta) than by any drugs. ISAAC McGAY, Cracker Baker, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 12 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway, continue to administer their NEW CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM with increased confidence and success, after a trial of more than a year, in several hundred cases, from 70 down to 7 years of age. Beautiful sets of teeth, from $10 to $25. Refer to Drs. Pond, Webster, Gilchrist and Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Packer, Smith and others.

FIREWORKS.

J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS. ONLY DEPOT IN MAIDEN-LANE, No. 35, corner of William-st.

All our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of Mr. Hadfield. We keep only his works, and buy none from unreliable makers.

FIRECRACKERS AND TORPEDOES, at the lowest market rates.

The largest assortment of brilliant Colored Lanterns for illuminations. STRASBURGER & NUHN, No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

1776. J. G. & I. EDGE'S FIREWORKS. Depot No. 67 Maiden-lane, H. B. TITUS, Agent.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—*A full assortment of the* best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr., Remember the No. 30 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 237 Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 150 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June [illegible].
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION. Return tickets to London and back.
First-class [illegible]
Third-class [illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO SATURDAY, June 7.
CITY OF NEW-YORK SATURDAY, June 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON SATURDAY, June 21.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—FOR RIO JANEIRO, LOTA, (NEAR VALPARAISO,) AND SAN FRANCISCO.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their powerful steamer CONSTITUTION, 3,500 tons burden, from New-York for the above ports on or about the 20th inst.

Cabin passage to Rio Janeiro $150
Cabin passage to Lota $200
Cabin passage to San Francisco $300

For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. June 3, 1862.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, June 21.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 65

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in. for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TERMINUS. GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE. TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10¼ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.

On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M. Express, connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. (freight train.)

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION.—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—THE little steamboat ROTARY, suitable for a passenger ferryboat, or for a pleasure yacht. She is 70 feet in length, 13 feet in breadth, and 4 feet in depth, and is 24 4-95th tons Custom-house measurement. For further particulars inquire of H. L. MARTIN, Jersey City freight depot; or of P. W. MARTIN, Jr., Centre-st. freight depot, Newark, N. J.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. Night Line—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken. Arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

THE STEAMBOAT DANIEL DREW WILL *resume her regular trip for ALBANY, making the* intermediate landings "as per bill," commencing SATURDAY, June 7, from Jay-st. pier, at 7 A. M.

STEAMER BROADWAY—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE LADIES CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular business meeting at the Home Boarding House, No. 160 East 16th-st., on FRIDAY, June 6, at 1 o'clock. The Devotional Meetings will be omitted during the Summer months.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Lessee and Manager Mr. Wallack.

THURSDAY, THE CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE.

Young Rapid Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Rapid Mr. Blake
Sir Hubert Stanley Mr. Norton
Charles Stanley Mr. Reynolds
Vortex Mr. G. Holland
Frank Oatland [illegible]
Bronze Mr. Floyd
Miss Vortex Miss Fanny Morant
Jessy Oatland Mrs. Hoey
Ellen Vortex Miss M. Henriques

FRIDAY—Last time, EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

SATURDAY—Only night of the FAST MEN OF THE OLDEN TIME, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. JOHN SEFTON.

MONDAY: BENEFIT OF Mr. MOSS, (Treasurer,) And Last night of the season. Only performance of the two very popular plays, THE LITTLE TREASURE, AND DOMESTIC FELICITY, At this establishment.

Mr. WALLACK begs to state that he has let his theatre for a Summer season to Mr. AND Mrs. FLORENCE. Novelties of the style in which these artists are so eminent, will be rapidly produced.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. SPECIAL NOTICE. BENEFIT OF MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, The beautiful and talented American Prima Donna, FRIDAY EVENING, June 6, 1862. On which occasion she will appear in the ENCHANTRESS. This being positively the last representation but one of the celebrated spectacular Opera of that name. BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Positively last week of the Grand Operatic Spectacle of THE ENCHANTRESS. In which the distinguished young American Vocalist, MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS, and the Danseuse of the age, ANNETTI GALETTI, will appear. Splendid Scenery, Beautiful Music, Full Operatic Chorus, Superb Dresses. Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE. Lessee, Director and Manager FOX. THE DRAGON KNIGHT. THE FELON'S DREAM. Or, JACK SHEPPARD IN FRANCE. THE BOTTLE IMP.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB will take place on THURSDAY, the 5th day of June prox.

A steamboat will be furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, and will leave from the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day.

Members who have not received their tickets may obtain them on application to the Treasurer, No. 15 Wall-st. H. MORTON, Secretary N. Y. Y. C.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, 1862.—The steamboat R. L. MABEY, provided by the Club for the use of the Regatta Committee and the Press, will leave the foot of Morton-st., on THURSDAY, June 5, at 10½ A. M. Tickets, $1; a limited number of which will be issued. Apply to CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green, or on board on the morning of the Regatta.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—FRIDAY, JUNE 6, match $1,000, two miles and repeat in harness.
S. Crooks names gr. m. Lady Suffolk
D. Pfifer names b. m. Kitty Wink
The boat leaving James Slip at 1 o'clock, P. M., connects with the railroad cars at Hunter's Point.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

All persons holding claims under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain claims incurred in the organization, equipment and subsistence of troops raised in the State of New-York, or received therefrom for the service of the United States," passed April 21, 1862, are hereby notified to transmit the same, with the vouchers thereof, and a comprehensive statement of facts, under oath, to Col. Silas W. Burt, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Capitol in the City of Albany.

The Board of Officers appointed to audit such claims, will meet at No. 51 Walker-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June inst., and at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the 15th day of July next. A calendar of claims will be made, and cases will be disposed of in their order in said calendar. Claims of persons residing in Albany, and west and north thereof, will be considered at the meetings of the Board at Albany. Claims of persons residing elsewhere will be considered at the meetings to be held at New-York.

C. A. ARTHUR, Inspector-General.
WM. H. ANTHON, Judge Advocate-General.
CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-Gen'l.
ALBANY, June 2, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating and grading curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; also, flagging sidewalks in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of said Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, and both sides of Sixth and Seventh avenues, from half-way between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets to Fifty-ninth-street; also, both sides of said Lexington-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-seventh streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 27, 1862.

NOTICE TO HACKNEY AND SPECIAL COACH OWNERS.—Licenses for the ensuing year will be issued on and after the first Monday in June next, ensuing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., in the following order:

FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

From No. 1 to No. 100 inclusive, on Monday, June 2.
From No. 101 to No. 200 inclusive, on Tuesday, June 3.
From No. 201 to No. 300 inclusive, on Wednesday, June 4.
From No. 301 to No. 400 inclusive, on Thursday, June 5.
From No. 401 to No. 500 inclusive, on Friday, June 6.

SPECIAL OR STABLE COACH LICENSES will be issued on each day (during the same hours) from June 10 to June 20, 1862, inclusive.

By order of GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor. ABRAHAM BROWN, First Marshal.

Dated, Mayor's Office, City Hall, New-York, May 1, 1862.

The Inspectors of Hacks will be found at the east end of the City Hall, 26th Precinct, in the Park.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the consideration of the application of the managers of the American Institute for a lease from the Corporation of the plot of ground known as "Reservoir-square," at a nominal rent, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on FRIDAY, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties interested in the application are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notice.

TERENCE FARLEY, ANDREW FROMENT, JAMES REED, Special Committee.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until FRIDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M., to furnish:

10,000 Black Felt Uniform Hats, to be of the Army standard, a sample of which can be seen at this office; to be made of the regular assortment of sizes, subject to inspection. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY. (ESTABLISHED, 1810.) REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type cases made to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SWIMMING LESSONS IN THE PARLOR—In DUMAR'S Dancing Academy, No. [illegible], corner [illegible]-st. [illegible] lessons, $15. Lessons for ladies by Mrs. Dumar.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862. LAST DAY BUT TWO OF THE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW.

This Exhibition has afforded the finest display of BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, AND FAT BABIES that has ever been the good fortune of the public to behold. TO-DAY, the $100 THIRD PREMIUM CHILD, FIVE $50 PREMIUM CHILDREN, EIGHTEEN PAIRS PREMIUM TWINS, THREE SETS PREMIUM TRIPLETS.

Beside a large number of other Premium Children, including all the finest children of the entire Exhibition, a grand galaxy of HUMAN ROSE-BUDS, HUMAN ROSE-BUDS, HUMAN ROSE-BUDS, beside the Wonder of Wonders, the CHILD EIGHT MONTHS OLD, WEIGHING BUT ONE POUND SEVEN OUNCES, will be on exhibition from 11 o'clock A. M. till 6 P. M., and all the Babies, Twins, Triplets, and Fat Babies over four years of age, and the infant weighing but one pound seven ounces, from 7 to 9 P. M.

IT WILL BE CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK.

LADIES and CHILDREN desirous of avoiding the discomforts of a great crowd, will do well to come early in the morning, (not later than 9 or 10 o'clock,) and see the Museum and other Curiosities before the Baby Show commences.

Also to be seen, at all hours, THE QUAKER, or WOODEN GUN, from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va., THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLES, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.

The New and Magnificent Sensational Drama, ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, EVERY EVENING, at 7½.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

Mr. BARNUM will open a GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW at the Aquarial Gardens in Boston June 11. $[illegible] distributed in premiums. Get Premium List and all particulars at Office of the Museum.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. MR. THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT POSTPONED TILL TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) June 5. BENEFIT OF Mr. THOMAS BAKER. FIRST TIME OF A GRAND NEW UNION OVERTURE.

The performance will commence with the new and beautiful domestic two act drama, the POST BOY, OR THE PRIDE OF RANK.

To conclude with the BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE, THE ELVES, OR THE STATUE BRIDE.

During which will appear FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, the beautiful and fascinating Spanish danseuse SENORITA CUBAS, DON XIMINES, and the ENTIRE SPANISH BALLET.

During the evening the Orchestra will perform the celebrated TOY SYMPHONY, by HAYDN, the music principally performed on Children's Toys. Also, the NEW GIFT POLKA, a copy of which will be presented to every Lady visiting the Theatre.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT. LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

A Summer season under the management of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL. The youthful and accomplished actress, will commence on MONDAY EVENING, June 9, when she will appear in her great original character of FANCHON, THE CRICKET, For the first time in New-York. This great and celebrated moral drama has been hailed with delight and immense success in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION. Miss MITCHELL will be supported by a powerful and talented company.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ALBANY COUNTY.—MARY C. PORTER, sole acting executrix of the last will and testament of Giles W. Porter, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY PORTER, Harriet Williams, Giles Porter, Ann Eliza Porter, William C. Porter, Caroline L. Staats, James L. Porter, Mary Groesbeck, wife of Abram Groesbeck, Emma Groesbeck wife of David Groesbeck, Caroline L. Williams, Anna Higgins, wife of George Higgins, and Henry J. Williams, and Adelaide Williams, defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made in the above entitled action, and bearing date April 29th, 1862, notice is hereby given to all creditors or other persons having any claim or demand against Giles W. Porter, deceased, or against his estate, or Mary C. Porter, as executrix thereof, to come in and exhibit and prove such claims or demands before me, the Referee named in said order, at my office, No. 73 State-street, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., or they will be excluded from the benefit of the said order, and of any distribution of the said estate.

ALBANY, May 21, 1862. ISAAC EDWARDS, Referee.

my23-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, WILLIAM L. COLE, GILBERT PALMER, } Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 139 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1862.

EMILY L. TERRELL, (formerly Emily L. Morrell,) DAVID McDOWELL, Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

f27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 290 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL, WM. BRUCE, } Executors.

ap17-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, EDWARD BEHR and HENRY C. MANGELS, has been dissolved by mutual consent, of which public notice is hereby given.

EDWARD BEHR. HINRICH C. MANGELS.

Dated, BROOKLYN, June 4, 1862.

The business of manufacturing skates will still be carried on by EDWARD BEHR.

DISSOLUTION.—THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the firm of TOMPSON & QUINTERN, in the business of Hardwood Door Manufacturing, has this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent in the above business. EDWARD QUINTERN.

New-York, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CHICAGO, having been this day admitted a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DATER, CLARKE & CO.

PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 82 Front-st.

New-York, June 2, 1862.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, retires this day from our firm, with the view of establishing himself as a STOCK AND BOND BROKER, under his own name. JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

New-York, June 2, 1862.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW. SPRING STYLE "COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON," WITH CORRUGATED AXLES. PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX for the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles at FACTORY, No. 45 East 25th-st., or REPOSITORY, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BAY HORSE, SEVENteen hands high, six years old; warranted sound, kind and fast; suitable for a coupé, carryall or family use. Sold for want of use for half its value. Apply at H. A. FULLER & CO.'S stable, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Gouverneur-st.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from First Page.]

upon the grounds not over a mile distant from the opposite bank of the river.

Prisoners captured at Hanover continue to be brought in. It is officially reported that the whole number taken is over 700. Among the prisoners taken are one brigade and two regimental surgeons, who are now engaged in dressing the wounds of their own people. A large barn belonging to the rabid Secessionist, Dr. Gaines, has been converted into a hospital, and contains at present about 40 wounded prisoners.

Many of them consider it a fortunate circumstance that they fell into our hands, because we have surgeons who know how to treat their wounds, and are willing to extend to them all the comforts and privileges that reason and humanity could require. One prisoner asked why we did not come sooner, declaring that he had been too anxious to secure a chance to escape from the rebel army; and numbers of my comrades, he added, who have been forced into this war, are only waiting an opportunity to throw down their weapons and escape to your lines.

At about noon, yesterday, a most terrific thunder-storm visited us, drenching the camp and the out-door appointments of the army in a manner that has seldom been witnessed by Northern troops. The rain continued until late last night. During the afternoon, when the shower had reached its acme, Quartermaster's Sergeant, C. H. Howarm, of the Forty-fourth New-York Regiment, was killed by lightning. Sergeant-Major J. Wmson and Sergeant Gesman, also of the Forty-fourth, were struck at the same time, but their injuries are not reported as dangerous.

A Terrible Storm—Killed and Injured by Lightning—Probability that Beauregard will Move his Forces to Virginia—State of Affairs in Richmond.

New-Bridge, Sunday, June 1—8 P. M.

Yesterday afternoon we were visited by a terrible storm, doing considerable damage to our camps, and, I regret to say, causing a loss of life.

The gallant Forty-fourth Regiment, just returned from the battle of Hanover Court-house, had one man killed and four badly injured in their camp by lightning. Their names are as follows: Killed, Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Howlett; injured, Sergeant-Major Webber, Sergeant Godfrey, Sergeant Willard, private Jacob Dobbs.

Trees were blown down injuring many of our soldiers by their falls, and tents were prostrated. In several of the camps there have been lives lost. Two houses and a barn were struck by lightning in the vicinity of New-Bridge. The tornado lasted about three hours, and was accompanied by heavy peals of thunder and rain. The roads are again in a frightful condition. Any movement, therefore, for the present, is almost impossible.

News of the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard, and occupation of Harper's Ferry by Jackson's forces was received yesterday at headquarters. If Beauregard has his Memphis communication still open, his army will come to Richmond instead of going to New-Orleans.

The policy of concentration is being rapidly followed by the rebels from the different points of their line. There is not a moment to be lost in capturing Richmond before Beauregard can form a junction with Joe Johnston. I have no doubt but for the heavy fall of rain yesterday, the army would have been marching to Richmond to-day.

A contraband who left Richmond last night, reports the houses in some portions of the city tarred, ready to be set on fire, which, he says, they intend doing rather than surrender. Valuable personal property of all descriptions has been removed.

Provisions on the line of the rebel army in front of Richmond, are very scarce. The troops are living on half rations. The city is vacated by every family that can get away. Few stores are open, business is completely stagnated.

Col. McQuade, now commanding Second Brigade in Fitz John Porter's Division, will be recommended to the President for appointment as Brigadier-General, for gallantry, &c., at the battle of Hanover Court-house.

Dr. Waters, Medical Director of Gen. Porter's Division, deserves the highest commendation for his perfect arrangements in the care of the wounded. All, with few exceptions, under his skillful treatment, are doing well. M.

CASUALTIES OF THE BATTLE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WOUNDED.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, June 4.

The Steamer *Whildin* arrived at 1 o'clock this morning from James River, having on board 400 wounded soldiers, wounded at the battle of Chickahominy. All Pennsylvanians with two exceptions, viz.: Private John Holywood, Company D, Fortieth New-York, gun-shot, fractured thigh; Capt. R. S. Reynolds, Company F, Fifth New-Jersey, gun-shot wound in the thigh.

Boston, Wednesday, June 4.

A private dispatch states that the steamer *Daniel Webster* left White House last night, with 249 wounded New-England soldiers, including Brig.-Gen. Devens and Col. Briggs, for Boston.

Washington, Wednesday, June 4.

The *Elm City* arrived here, to-day, from White House, bringing 450 of the wounded before Richmond. They have all been distributed among the several hospitals. The following is the list:

J. J. Smith, 93d N. Y.
John Spalding, 93d N. Y.
Capt. O. H. Travers, 5th Mich.
[illegible] Kearney, 55th N. Y.
[illegible] Dugan, 100th N. Y.
[illegible] Benjamin, 56th N. Y.
A. Phillips, 2d Mich.
Capt. [illegible] Reynolds, [illegible]
[illegible], 5th Mich.
J. L. Gibson, 101st Penn.
A. Grant, 2d Mich.
[illegible] Francis, 11th Me.
M. Spack, 52d Penn.
A. Conner, 57th N. Y.
T. Dalton, 87th N. Y.
G. Steinbecker, 5th Mich.
[illegible] Dagley, 57th N. Y.
[illegible] Friedline, 5th Michigan.
D. Morrison, 11th Maine.
[illegible] Minich, 61st Penn.
[illegible] Taylor, 5th N. Jersey.
[illegible] Logan, 5th N. Jersey.
[illegible] Wood, 71st New-York.
James McCabe, 38th N. Y.
J. O'Brien, 37th New-York.
C. Etaw, 96th New-York.
[illegible] Reynolds, 96th N. Y.
W. W. Park, 96th N. York.
[illegible] Callahan, 40th N. Y.
[illegible] Tucker, 2d Michigan.
[illegible] H. Clark, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Stevens, 97th New-York.
M. S. Mills, 101st Penn.
Jas. Curtis, 1st Long Island.
Amos Rosenberger, 3d Mich.
[illegible] A. Tompkins, 2d Mich.
[illegible] Mathews, 1st Long Isl'd.
[illegible] Bumberg, 52d Penn.
[illegible] Ellis, 98th New-York.
[illegible] A. McMullen, 85th Penn.
[illegible] Mather, 10th Mass.
[illegible] Williams, 10th Mass.
[illegible] Rogers, 98th New-York.
[illegible] Moore, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Lock, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Kelly, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Bot, 3d Michigan.
[illegible]
[illegible] Porter, 2d Michigan.
[illegible]
[illegible] Baker, 5th Michigan.
[illegible] Hodges, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Keyes, 5th Michigan.
D. Webb, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Starks, 5th Michigan.
[illegible] Worth, 52d Penn.
[illegible] Hoagland, 5th N. Y.
[illegible] Leer, 58th N. Y.
[illegible] Higgins, 5th N. J.
[illegible] Harris, 5th N. J.
[illegible] A. Calverson, 52d Pa.
Ed. McClasky, 11th Pa.
[illegible] Harrington, 3d Mich.
[illegible] Ryan, 37th New-York.
M. Walker, 5th New-Jersey.
C. Flanders, 98th N. Y.
J. Brown, 56th N. Y.
J. Bayle, 52d Penn.
[illegible] Sheelburgh, 93d N. Y.
[illegible] Sanford, 93d N. Y.
[illegible] O'Neill, 5th New-York.
[illegible] Wier, 31st Pennsylvania.
[illegible] Bury, 10th Massachusetts.
John Kraiter, 56th N. Y.
[illegible] A. English, 52d Penn.
H. Hill, 81st N. Y.
A. Brayley, 87th N. Y.
A. Wood, 40th N. Y.
R. Horner, 80th N. Y.
A. O. Miller, 85th N. Y.
D. Slatterly, 96th N. Y.
W. White, 98th N. Y.
P. Welsh, 37th N. Y.
Lieut. Lockwood, 4th New-York.
H. Baker, 93d N. Y.
H. Fuller, 38th N. Y.
M. M. Ford, 56th N. Y.
P. Greenhow, 96th N. Y.
A. Peterson, 56th N. Y.
A. Nichols, 98th N. Y.
R. Riddle, 56th N. Y.
J. L. Turner, 56th N. Y.
J. F. Bailey, 100th N. York.
A. Brixilly, 101st Penn.
W. P. Baird, 52d Penn.
James Roberts, 5th Mich.
D. Spencer, 81st N. York.
N. Joseph, 103d Penn.
J. Leaty, 81st New-York.
T. McCarty, 10th Mass.
C. Ackerman, 93d N. York.
[illegible] Lovett, 104th Penn.
C. W. Waldron, 5th Mich.
J. P. Clark, 102d Penn.
A. L. Elliott, 96th N. Y.
J. Greenwood, 81st N. Y.
J. Connolly, 37th N. Y.
W. H. Marrett, 3d Michigan.
G. C. Post, 3d Michigan.
C. H. Wash, 3d Maine.
[illegible] Wood, 3d Michigan.
C. F. Smith, 3d Michigan.
J. McCarthy, 1st L. Island.
D. Smith, 1st Long Island.
W. Barry, 101st Penn.
[illegible] Morgan, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] Cole, 3d Michigan.
[illegible] A. Cook, 93d Pennsyl'a.
[illegible] M. Brown, 102d Pa.
W. Thompson, 101st Pa.
C. Allen, 93d New-York.
J. P. Boyle, 103d Pa.
[illegible] Clark, 5th N. Jersey.
C. Russell, 5th Michigan.
[illegible] Justin, 10th Mass.
J. C. Keise, 105th Penn.
[illegible] Collum, 37th New-York.
W. Schillis, 5th New-Jersey.
J. Moose, 101st Penn.
J. Dalloway, 93d New-York.
Peter Faler, 37th N. Y.
T. Turney, 37th N. Y.
C. W. Hall, 5th N. J.
[illegible] W. Whaples, 100th N. Y.
B. McBarr, 93d N. Y.
W. B. Barlow, 93d N. Y.
R. T. Beer, 3d Michigan.
1st Lieut. J. Knox, 5th Mich.
John Bayne, 71st N. York.
Lt.-Col. J. Debrest, 81st N. Y.
W. Murray, 5th Mich.
E. Dye, 98th N. Y.
W. Kassburn, 98th N. Y.
Lieut. E. Walker, 38th N. Y.
J. Horner, 52d Penn.
W. McCallum, 81st Penn.
R. Campbell, 5th Michigan.
W. O. Sprague, 81st N. Y.
J. Bayne, 71st New-York.
O. Bowers, 101st Penn.

BRIG.-GEN. HOWARD WOUNDED.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 4.

The Old Point boat arrived at 6½ o'clock this morning. Among her passengers were Brig.-Gen. Howard and son, Lieut. Howard, wounded in the late battle. The former had his arm amputated before leaving. They have both gone North.

FROM THE CORINTH ARMY.

Important Dispatch from Gen. Halleck.

Gen. Pope Thirty Miles South of Corinth With 40,000 Men.

THE RETREATING REBELS HARD PUSHED

Ten Thousand Prisoners and Deserters Already Captured.

Fifteen Thousand Stand of Arms Secured.

Beauregard in a Condition of Frenzy.

Washington, Wednesday, June 4.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

Halleck's Headquarters, June 4.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He *already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.*

A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Col. Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, *he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best way they could.*

We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

(Signed,) H. W. Halleck, Major-General Commanding.

GEN. POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 4.

A special dispatch from Cairo, says:

Immediately on the occupation of Corinth, forces from Gen. Pope's Division were sent out in pursuit of such rebels as fled westward.

Gen. Granger, in command of two regiments of cavalry, soon came in the rear of the enemy six miles southwest of Corinth and engaged in a fight. He lost fifty men, but was afterwards largely reinforced, when the rebels were surrounded. It is said that five or ten thousand have been captured. A portion of them have reached Pittsburgh Landing, *en route* to northern military prisons.

At last accounts Gen. Pope was nine miles southwest of Corinth, which point his whole corps had reached.

THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

Cairo, Sunday, June 1, 1862.

The *City Belle* arrived from Pittsburgh Landing at about midnight last night. Parties who come direct from Corinth scout the idea that we have secured any number of prisoners. None were seen in or about the enemy's works when they left, except an occasional straggler. There seems to be no doubt that Gen. Halleck was taken by surprise by the complete evacuation of the enemy's position. He had counted on a desperate resistance by them to the last. His line of battle was formed on Friday morning, and arrangements were complete for an obstinate fight. His advanced batteries were at work shelling the town with the utmost vigor, even up to the time that portions of our force were in occupation. There is no doubt that had the enemy remained they would have been annihilated or forced to surrender. On Friday the decisive blow Gen. Halleck had aimed was falling, while the rebels were effecting their masterly dodge. The inception of this blow is seen in the operations of Wednesday, when our entire line was advanced from one-half to three-quarters of a mile, and up into easy range of the enemy's works.

Our heavy siege guns were put into position on the works thrown up by the advanced column on that day. This movement throughout was hotly contested, the enemy doubtless seeking to keep our forces at a safe distance, if possible, until their escape should be consummated. They continued to show an unbroken front, and to work their batteries with energy, and without interruption, throughout that and the following days. It seems quite plain that their advance pickets were kept in total ignorance of the retrograde movements taking place in their rear.

On Thursday morning operations were resumed with the same earnestness as on Wednesday. The enemy appeared still in position, and contested every inch of our advance with the utmost determination. At 9 o'clock on that morning, however, their musketry firing was ceased, and was not again resumed. After that hour there was no further close engagements. The batteries on both sides, however, were kept in play, though a gradual diminution of the enemy's fire had observable as the day wore away, and before night it had wholly ceased. During the night heavy explosions were heard in the enemy's works, which were conjectured to be the destruction of their magazines and ammunition, which subsequently proved true. Flames were also seen issuing from the town in the latter part of the night. These indications were plain to those in the advance of our lines, and were understood to be preparations for an evacuation, but it was not even supposed by them that the work was so near its completion.

On Friday morning the battle, if such it may be called, was resumed on our part. Our batteries commenced throwing round after round of shell into the rebel intrenchments and the town, with a rapidity indicating a determination to destroy the place. Occasional volleys of musketry, too, were fired at the straw imitations of pickets, set up during the night by the enemy to deceive our army. As no response was received to any of these demonstrations, and as the supposed pickets were proven by the clearer light of day, and their unflinching bravery, to be but representations, officers dashed ahead to obtain closer views and satisfy themselves of the enemy's position. Finding no resistance, they galloped carelessly on, close up to the rebel fortifications and into their works, and finally into the very town. Several little squads thus sallied out, increasing their speed as they advanced, covetous of the distinction of being the first to enter. They found the place really deserted. The shells from the Federal batteries fell thick and fast about these venturesome gentlemen, but they seemed to have no fear of them.

The first party rode into the town about 7 o'clock in the morning, and then was discovered the full extent of the victory gained. Destruction, waste and desolation were visible on every hand. Huge piles of commissary stores were smouldering in the flames. The remains of buildings destroyed were conspicuous on the streets. The enemy had fled, taking care that what they could not carry away should at least not be left for the victors.

One large warehouse, filled with provisions, was all that remained undamaged of boundless stores of similar goods, sufficient to withstand a much longer siege. Sacks were torn open, barrels broken, hogsheads knocked to pieces, and their contents mixed in common piles, upon and about which huge bonfires had been lit. A score or more of buildings were already in flames, and rapidly the fire was speeding. The Baptist Church, one of the largest and finest building in the city, was in ruins. The platforms of the railroad station-house were on fire. The Court-house was in imminent danger. The whole town was threatened with a speedy destruction. There were but a handful of citizens left to fight the devouring element, but at this juncture our troops began to file into the town. These, as fast as they arrived, were set at work extinguishing the fire and saving property. Many, however, found time to sneak away and scour the place in search of plunder. The town was, in fact, given up to plunder, and the soldiers, who had so long and patiently manœuvred for the position, could not be expected willingly to resist the temptation to secure some valuable mementoes of the victory.

It was ascertained from the few citizens remaining, and from the straggling captives who were brought in, that the main body of the rebels had gone to Grand Junction, but that a few thousand, the last to leave, had taken the wagon-road to Kossuth, a small town nine or ten miles southwest. The evacuation had commenced early in the week, and for several days was carried on leisurely and with good order, but at the last our forces crowded them too fast, and they were obliged to fly precipitately.

The means of transportation at their command, although known to be immense, were wholly inadequate to accommodate the grand rush of Wednesday night and Thursday, and hence some thousands of them, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 15,000, were obliged to fly on foot to Kossuth. As soon as it was ascertained what direction these had taken, Gen. Halleck ordered large detachments of cavalry and light artillery to pursue them. The probability is they will be overhauled and forced to surrender.

The most singular circumstance connected with this evacuation was its completeness. Not only was the entire rebel army successfully withdrawn, but they carried with them every piece of ordnance they had. As yet I have to learn of a single gun that has been captured. A large quantity of ammunition was left behind, but in a damaged state. Whatever of anything they could not take away they destroyed, except the single house full of provisions. The constant whistling of locomotives, as they arrived day and night, with remarkable frequency during the week, had been noticed by our men; but so admirably did the rebels cover their real operations, that it was supposed these constantly-arriving trains were bringing in reinforcements. It is supposed that some of the enemy, perhaps a large number, went away on the Mobile and Ohio Road, early in the week, but that Col. Elliott's operations in destroying the bridges on that road, mentioned in a former dispatch, closed that route against them, and resulted in a wide separation of their forces. This is corroborated by the fact that the enemy were known to have eighty-five thousand men, at the lowest estimate, in Corinth; twenty-five thousand only have gone to Grand Junction. These, with the ten or fifteen thousand who fled to Kossuth, makes but forty thousand in all. The balance are reported to have gone to Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio Road, half way to Columbus. They are the ones who went away early in the week, and division of the force argues the success of Col. Elliott's expedition.

Nothing is, of course, yet known of Gen. Halleck's plans. For the future he will be able to command, from Gen. Mitchel's recent gallant exploits, a very large quantity of rolling stock, to be put immediately upon the various railroads now in his possession.

The Mobile and Ohio Road, running direct to Columbus, Ky., will greatly expedite and facilitate the transmission of supplies to him. This road will doubtless be immediately put in running order.

The whole system of railroads in the South are of the same guage, and the stock of one road can, without trouble, be transferred to any other.

A still later dispatch to the same paper says:

Gen. Halleck has established his headquarters in Corinth. The fire in the town has been subdued. Not over half the place was burned. On many of the deserted buildings and storehouses the facetious fugitives had placed cards, "To let; inquire of G. T. Beauregard;" "This property for sale; inquire at Richmond," etc.

There has been no considerable arrest of fugitives so far as is yet publicly known. In fact, no one has yet seen any considerable number of prisoners; the highest estimate placing the total captured at five hundred. Doubtless many of those who escaped on foot will be overtaken and secured, as strong forces have been sent in pursuit.

It has been ascertained that on Thursday evening there were yet in the enemy's works between 20,000 and 30,000 men. The entire available rolling stock on the various roads controlled by the rebels was concentrated at Corinth at that time, for the final evacuation. A large number of side tracks had been laid down for the accommodation of so many cars. At sundown on Thursday there were seventeen long trains standing upon these tracks ready to move. They all left loaded to the full on that evening.

Accounts are conflicting as to the route they took. Some reports say they all went directly west toward Grand Junction, while others insist that a portion of the trains run out on the Mobile and Ohio Road, southward. If the latter should be correct, those who took that route will be yet captured, as there is no doubt of the success of Col. Elliott's expedition, which would have rendered that road impassable at or before the time the trains could reach the point to which he was sent.

Acting upon the information that some did take that road, and would therefore be stopped at a distance of forty miles, Gen. Halleck has sent a strong force in pursuit.

Those who went by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction will have clear sailing, and will probably escape. It is not presumed that they went to Grand Junction with any intention of making a stand there, but simply to expedite the movement of the trains. They can run down on the Mississippi Central Railroad from Grand Junction to Jackson, and then cut across *via* the Southern Mississippi Railroad to the Mobile and Ohio again, at Meridian, and join those who moved down the latter road direct at any desired point.

An impression prevails that the destination of the whole force is Richmond, Va., which they can reach by the way of Mobile.

Those who were left at Corinth on account of the insufficiency of the railroad accommodations, and who subsequently fled to Kossuth, will be captured.

To the Eighth Missouri unquestionably belongs the honor of first entering the town. As a memento of this fact, they have secured a beautiful rebel flag, bearing a life-like portrait of Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Sherman's was the first division to enter the rebel works, a distinction which was closely contested by Gen. Pope, the two divisions moving in almost simultaneously, though from opposite directions.

Criticism is not silent as against Gen. Halleck. If it shall appear that Col. Elliott was successful in cutting off their retreat directly south, and these, with the few thousand who fled afoot, are captured, it will be seen that we have gained no inconsiderable victory. Should they all escape, we yet have the position and have dispersed one of their most powerful armies. There can be no denying the fact that their retreat was a most masterly, and, so far, successful movement.

There are many subordinate officers who are crying, had Gen. Pope been in command, or had Gen. Grant been left to manage the field operations, or had some other officers been there, there would have been no escaping. There is no disguising the fact, that from officers commanding divisions down to the rank and file of the army, there is a general burst of indignation at the Commanding General. He is denounced as incompetent to lead our army; indisposed to take advice; dictatorial and discourteous towards his subordinates, and in a thousand other things disqualified for the position of field officer. This is the first outburst of passion. Time will doubtless modify this somewhat, and Gen. Halleck may yet be able to show that he has not been outgeneraled.

The only announcement of the evacuation Gen. Halleck would allow to be telegraphed to the Landing, was in these words: "The Federal flag now floats over Corinth." It is stated by persons just from there, that orders were immediately telegraphed to Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Henry, Paducah and Cairo, forbidding the transmission of any dispatches to newspapers or private individuals. If such an order was issued, it failed to reach Cairo.

The killed and wounded on our side during the two days' operations prior to the evacuation did not exceed 200 in all. The Missouri Second and Eighth suffered most. No accurate statement of losses has yet been received.

The rebels removed all their sick and wounded, and disposed of their dead, so that it is not known how heavily they suffered.

It is assumed by many who have been at Corinth that previous to their evacuation the rebels made as large a display as possible of barrels, sacks, &c., to give the impression that they had plenty of provisions, while the real fact is they were nearly destitute, and their stores rapidly diminishing. It should be borne in mind that an army of 80,000 or 100,000 men cannot subsist any great length of time on a single warehouse full of provisions.

A dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Wednesday morning a Council of War was called, in which all the Generals participated. One result reached, was the determination to make a general advance on Thursday. Another, was the conclusion to send Col. Elliott, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, with eleven companies of his own command, and eight companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry, upon an expedition to the south of Corinth. His instructions were to leave the left of the Federal lines and proceed eastwardly, till near the Alabama line; thence in a southerly direction until he reached a railroad bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where the road crosses one of the branches of the Little Tombigbee River, to burn the bridge and destroy the railroad for a mile in either direction; thence to move northward, make the circuit of the country around Corinth, and report to Gen. Sherman on the right. In the event that he found his progress North impeded by any considerable Confederate army, he was ordered to make the best of his way to the Mississippi River and join and coöperate with Commodore Farragut's gunboat fleet. It was to cover this movement of Col. Elliott that the entire line was to make a demonstration upon Corinth."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Post* writes:

"A temporary stand will be made on the Mobile and Ohio Road until the main body of the army can complete the fortification of Columbus. At this point they have concentrated and are still gathering all the supplies to be found in the Cotton States. It will be the last ditch. If attacked soon, they will fight until their provisions are exhausted; if not attacked, they can remain in position at most but a few weeks. In either event they will break up into guerrilla bands, and prolong the war after the manner of their more Southern neighbors, the Mexicans.

A gentleman who has just arrived here conversed with a telegraph operator who was impressed into the rebel service, and has been stationed at Corinth. He made his escape about ten days ago, and says that the day he left a message was sent to Mobile to hold that place at all hazards, as it would be the base of future operations. Large reinforcements were sent there the same day."

Freshet.

Mauch Chunk, Wednesday, June 4.

The Schuylkill has risen nine feet in six hours, and is still rising rapidly. The lower part of the town is flooded. Canal navigation is suspended. Much property has been damaged.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH

Reports of the Movements of the Rebel Force Under Jackson.

The Divisions of Smith and Longstreet Believed to be in the Valley.

Martinsburgh, Wednesday, June 4.

Reports here this morning are to the effect that Jackson, with all his force, was seen on Sunday marching toward New-Market, about thirty miles south of Strasburgh. The firing heard on Monday is known to have been an attack by Milroy upon Jackson's rear guard. It is reported on apparently reliable authority that Smith and Longstreet are in the Valley with from twelve to fifteen thousand men.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Martinsburgh, Wednesday, June 4.

Reliable statements from Strasburgh say that Jackson's whole force, with his train and prisoners, succeeded in passing through toward New-Market.

The firing on Monday was an attack by Gen. Milroy on Jackson's rear guard, at Fisher's Hill, a strong strategic point, a mile and a half south of Strasburgh.

From the best information attainable, the enemy held their ground, and resumed their retreat during the night.

It is reported that Jackson's advance guard were in New-Market on Monday night. Gens. Smith and Longstreet were in the Valley, with 15,000 men, but their exact position was unknown.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

Effects of the Retreat Throughout the Shenandoah Valley—Onward Again to Martinsburgh—Movements of Gens. Fremont and Shields.

From our own Correspondent.

Headquarters Department of the Shenandoah, Williamsport, Md., Saturday, May 31, 1862.

After several vexatious delays, I have at length reached the headquarters of Gen. Banks, Williamsport, Md.; and so far as my own feelings are concerned, and I believe the feelings of the whole of the very small force that has been left to the General, I have arrived on a day auspicious to the cause of the Union, in the pleasant Valley of the Shenandoah. With your letter of introduction in hand, I passed immediately to the exceedingly unostentatious tent of the commander, where I received every attention and facility for obtaining information that could be desired—a reception which I appreciated all the more from having met with the very "extreme of the opposite" from one of his subordinates, at another point, to whom I presented similar testimonials of the object of my mission. I am strongly tempted to give you an account of the insults to which I was subjected at Harper's Ferry—arrest and incarceration, threats to hang me, &c., volunteered, while there was not a shadow of proof against me, and while, in fact every step of the examination showed clearly that I was there for the purpose, and only for the purpose, I had named. The excuse, and perhaps it is sufficient, is that they are there surrounded by spies. But I have matters of public interest, and not personal arrogance, to write about.

I have, in so far as time has allowed, talked with officers and privates, citizens of Virginia, who have been forced to leave it again in consequence of the retreat, and citizens of Maryland who have suffered for their faith in the Union, and I have yet to find the man who has not the very highest opinion of Gen. Banks' management; in fact, those who have suffered most have the warmest feelings in his favor. Of course, they all regret the blunder (for so it has proved) of reducing the General's force to a point which left him, had he not shown excellent generalship, at the mercy of an immensely superior rebel army. They feel that if at Washington it was believed that there was not an army in front or on either flank of the General, why was not the whole removed to a point of supposed usefulness, instead of leaving just enough to tempt the rebel army to return and destroy what remained. But they are philosophical, much more so than might be expected in men who have suffered so much. They blame no man, and hope for the best. One thing, however, both citizens and soldiers do insist upon, *and that is,* that as the army advances again to reoccupy the lost ground, *one-half of it shall not be kept guarding the property of notorious rebels, while the very rebels whose property they guard are engaged in cutting the throats and destroying the property of Union men.* They feel that the more lenity is shown to the rebels the more bold and arrogant they become; that until they are made to suffer from loss of property they have deserted, to prowl about and destroy the property of others, they will continue, as they have done heretofore, to abuse the Union men among them as extensively and savagely as ever. This you may depend upon as the unanimous feeling of the friends of the National Government throughout the entire valley. And I think it deserves the attention of those who dictate to Commanding Generals all the more, from the fact that I have authority for saying that it is the openly and fervently-expressed belief of the entire army. The policy of considering rebels our brethren and treating them as such, will not do—they must be considered the children of the Government, and as they have not listened to the paternal admonition, the Divine maxim, that "he who spareth the rod spoileth the child," must be applied to them. In short, the unanimous sentiment is that as we love them, and they continue in their wicked ways, they must be chastened, and that severely, too.

But as you have doubtless received many intimations of the above feeling, I will leave it without further remark, and pass to an account of

THE RETURN TO MARTINSBURGH.

Soon after noon to-day, the hearts of the town and army were gladdened by reports of the presence of Fremont at Strasburgh, and of Shields at Front Royal. It was stated, apparently upon authority, that Fremont was engaging the enemy, with every prospect of success, and that Shields had caught and beaten a considerable force, taking many prisoners and a quantity of stores. Soon afterward came the order for the Tenth Maine and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, with Hampton's Battery of four 10-pounder Parrot guns, to cross the Shenandoah and "Onward to Martinsburgh." This was considered confirmatory of the rumor, and the more so from the fact that on the previous day two regiments of cavalry had been sent forward as an advance, and only enough of them had returned to bring away ten prisoners, who were turned over to the Provost-Marshal.

The celerity and perfect order in which the troops were thrown across the Shenandoah, were admirable, and elicited the highest praise. First came the brave and sturdy Tenth of Maine, and although the rain was falling in torrents, every eye was full of fire, and the only words I heard along the line were, "Now, boys, we'll have our revenge on those villains who raised the black flag." They passed over, two companies at a time, in a large flat boat, and soon as each load was deposited, off it went up the road at the double quick, and took shelter from the storm in a large barn near by, until all were over. They then commenced their march for Martinsburgh. Hampton's Battery followed, the horses fording the river, while the guns were taken over in the boat. Next followed the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, and long before dark, all were on their way to Martinsburgh, cheering and singing as they marched—many of them singing "John Brown's body" while "marching along" over the "sacred soil," without fear of the chivalric sons of that deluded State.

Although the above-named force has already left Williamsport, and it is expected that more will leave to-morrow, it is not supposed probable that the General's headquarters will be removed at present. The joy of the citizens here, and of those who are here who were obliged to flee from Virginia when the retreat commenced, may be estimated partially when I say that there were a large number of men and many women who stood without shelter during the whole of the storm, to watch the passage of the troops, and cheer them on. Every now and then you could hear a voice from the roadside crying, "Tenth of Maine, don't forget the black flag." To-night the town is perfectly quiet, and the Virginians here are hopeful of being able to return home in safety at an early day.

There are but few sick or wounded soldiers here. Those who are here, however, are well cared for, not only by their officers, but by the lady residents of this town. I hear of one widow lady, Mrs. Anderson, of the Globe Hotel, who has been untiring in her attentions, not only now, but while the troops were here before the first advance on Martinsburgh. Several regiments, being hurried away, were obliged to leave some of their number, who were too ill to proceed, but not so seriously sick as to require medical attendance. Many such, I am informed, she took into her house and nursed until they were able to join their comrades. Other ladies, not having room for sick or wounded in their houses, have taken care that all such who came within their knowledge, have been provided with such comforts and delicacies as were best suited to each particular case.

The return of the army to Williamsport has been, in an immediate business point of view, of considerable advantage. As you have already been informed, a large number of privates and many of the officers lost all they had in the way of change of clothing and the general make up of a soldier's kit. There has, therefore, been a great demand for under-clothing, boots, shoes and a variety of articles, nearly all of which have been purchased from the merchants in town.

While walking down to the river to-day, in company with Mr. John W. Heesen, of Martinsburgh, who has been a Union man "from the start," and who has been made to suffer for it, for the purpose of examining the works for the protection of our troops, should it become necessary for them to recross the river, we passed the shop of a colored barber who was known to Mr. Heesen. The latter said to the barber, "Well, John, your business is all going away again," referring to the departure of the troops.

Our colored brother replied: "Well, sir, I'm tired; and if I wasn't, I would be glad of it, if they'll only make the rebels skedaddle, and run as fast as the rebels made them skedaddle, and run again, because Gen. Banks hadn't no force enough to lick them—and that's the opinion of all us colored folks; we don't care what comes only lick the rebels."

Of the batteries on the Maryland side of the Shenandoah, I would like to give you some account of their position and strength, but I am told, it would not be prudent at present. However, it may be said that their position is so prominent, and they can be seen so easily from the Virginia side, that I don't think they will be brought into service for some time. J. A.

Sunday, June 1—5 P. M.

The mail closes soon, and I must hasten to send what little I have learned to-day. There has been nothing additional in relation to the movements of Gens. Fremont or Shields, which I am at liberty to publish. But, nevertheless, there is no occasion for harboring either doubts or fears of speedy success.

Two companies of cavalry returned from the Virginia side to-day, and consequently a rumor gained credence immediately that the advance cavalry had been driven out of Martinsburgh. On inquiry, I learned that the returned companies did not form any portion of the advance. They had been on picket service, and returned simply for rest and refreshment. So far as is known here, matters remain very much as they were yesterday. I start for Martinsburgh to-morrow, and expect to return next day with an account of the state of affairs there. J. A.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

The following list of killed, wounded and missing in Gen. Banks' corps is additional to that which we have already published:

TWENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK—LIEUT.-COL. BROWN.

Killed—None positively known.

Wounded—John Henning, Co. C; Chas. B. Rapp Co. F.

Missing—Co. A, Sergeant H. Repass, Privates J. Babcock, O. G. Dickinson; Co. B, Sergeant J. M. Lacy, Privates Stephen Clark, Thomas Leonard, Jas. Scott; Co. C, Sergeant W. H. Adriance, Privates John Bedell, H. F. Daggett, Joel S. Davidson, Geo. Fraser, John Jackson, F. W. Monse, W. H. Mason, Samuel McDowall, Jas. A. Nellist; Co. D, Corporal Burns Swift, Privates James Cook, Dennis Budkin, Wm. Wade, Ziba Roberts, Robt. Mortimer, Morris Butts, John Clark, Wallace Sterling; Co. E, Privates James Taylor, Patrick Laville, H. M. George; Co. F, Privates Wm. Colburn, J. McGrath, James Enos, H. D. St. Croix, J. Wells; Co. G, Privates Avery, Benj. Barker, Wm. Collins, J. Depps, Geo. Ferdon, Elliot Hoagland, J. James, W. King, Owen McAllister, J. McHenry, Warren Palman, P. Schneider; Co. H, H. Chandler, W. H. Curry, M. Hutchinson, J. Minor; Co. I, O. L. Harney, A. Simeson, J. Zurker, J. Walker; Co. K, Privates Joseph Coty, F. S. Eggert, T. A. Carman, G. A. Nye, N. H. Beebe, M. Patrick, P. Putnam.

FIFTH CONNECTICUT—LIEUT.-COL. CHAPMAN.

Wounded—Capt. J. A. Betts; Privates W. H. Langdon, John Riley.

Missing—Co. A, Privates T. D. Clark, J. Rogers, B. D. Squire, J. Underhill, G. Scott.

Co. B—Privates E. Bordeaux, A. Goodrich; Sergeants Purington, F. H. Venning; Corporals S. G. Clark, A. N. Lewis; Privates Hen. Smith, Thomas Duffy, R. Goodhue, S. Millard, J. G. Roth.

Co. C—Corporals P. Kelly, W. E. Plumb, wounded; Privates John Quinlan, J. Doran, J. Costello, J. Devine, R. Fitzsimmons, missing.

Co. D—Sergeant W. Fuller, Privates F. Newman, T. Quinn, J. Cahill, Charles Farran, J. Kelliew, J. Keefe, F. B. Everett, missing.

Co. E—Privates G. Butler, C. Johnson, H. Gurley, P. Thornley, J. Fry, S. Sherwood, missing.

Co. F—Private J. Higgin, killed; Corporals W. B. Coffey, J. Holaren, wounded; Sergeant J. Webster, Corporal W. Griswold, Privates M. L. Branen, P. Gavin, J. Church, J. L. Graham, S. R. Tracey, C. B. Wells, missing.

Co. G—Private J. Kite, wounded; Privates Joseph Boughton, J. P. Howard, H. Pollard, E. E. Scribner, missing.

Co. H—Private H. Koehler, Sergeant J. Gamble, Private A. Stafford, missing.

Co. I—Privates H. M. Gibbs, M. Allen, Lieut. E. G. Rice, Privates N. Wilson, A. Cowns, D. Curtis, J. L. Dutton, F. King, T. Bristol, missing.

Co. K—Privates G. M. Rice, J. Ryan, H. Fitzgerald, L. Heath, D. W. Mallory, E. D. Smith, C. W. Atwood, P. Fisher, A. Buckley, J. F. Calhoun, C. H. Underwood, T. H. Underwood, T. McLaughlin, Second Assistant-Surgeon E. P. Bissell, Hosp Steward, E. D. Babcock, M. M. Whitaker, E. W. Holbrook, of band, missing.

PIONEER CORPS—CAPT. W. H. MOSES.

Missing—Of the Third Wisconsin, J. B. Bennett, J. Maynes, J. Killalet; of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, R. Olcott, J. McCormack; of the Second Massachusetts, J. Stewart, P. Stetson; of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, G. White, R. Newman, D. Humphreys, W. Hall; of the Fifth Connecticut, W. Staples, P. Thorburn, J. Gosler; of the Twenty-eighth New-York, J. Hill; of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania, P. H. Allen, P. Flicker, J. Milford, J. Vaughan, W. Eppler, W. H. Eichelberger; of the First Maryland, D. Gasor, P. Lambhart, J. Dellehart, H. Webber, C. Howard, W. Birmingham, J. Stador.

Cochrane's New-York Battery—2 killed, 4 wounded and 5 missing.

Hampton's Pennsylvania Battery—Wounded 5, missing 2.

No returns from the Corps of Cavalry, &c.

Passengers Arrived.

June 4—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Mr. James F. White, lady, family and servant, Miss G. C. Carroll, Mrs. S. R. Hardy, Mrs. Wishart, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Miss Jane Gerahty, Miss Hiller, Miss Anne Wood, Miss Mary Thacher, Mrs. D. E. Hale, Miss Ernestein Lessure, Henry Edmonds, F. H. Fay, William Saxby, George Mallette, M. B. Osgood, W. B. Osgood, Henry Jones, Julius Jones, Mr. Pennycott, Mr. Gameson, Mr. Bonnet, James Moorehead, Samuel Pope, M. Reitalle, lady and five children, Sir Weeks Wynter, Walcot Calkins and lady, Peter Treeden, Francis Joseph, Phillip Augustine, Thomas Howe Plunkett, Hugh L. Wilson, Robert Commelin, A. W. Hale, George Copestake, Henry Newlands, Joseph Hodges, Henry Parmele, Edward F. Lessure, R. Reeve, Daniel Shaw, Jno. C. Westwood, Henry L. Wells, Jno. B. Cone, B. B. Cobb, Francis H. Brennan, Jno. B. Whitton, Com. C. Croft, and 525 in the steerage.

In bark Flash, from Vera Cruz—J. Young, Capt. M. Tucker, Mr. Rossignol, also the crew of the bark D. Chapin, wrecked at Vera Cruz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 37	Moon sets	12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 38	Gov. Island	1 27	Hell Gate	3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK... WEDNESDAY, June 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Fire-cracker, Johnson, Shanghai, Aymar & Co.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool, D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co.; Emerald, Luce, Liverpool, Howland & Frothingham; Alex. Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Highlander, Snow, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; E. Dunkley, Ross, Antwerp, Wm. F. Schmidt.

Barks Linda Stewart, Davis, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Vanguard, Anderson, Matanzas, Stevens, Bros.

Brigs Demerara, Cunningham, Philadelphia, Kenneth & Sons; New-York, (Ital.,) Stacson, Bristol, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Lady Head, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Queenstown, Barclay & Livingston; Mary Hatfield, (Br.,) Marsh, St. Johns, N. F., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Mountain Eagle, Pray, Bermuda, C. & E. J. Peters; Ocean Wave, Pettingill, St. Pierre, Vatable & Raynal.

Schooners William, Dunham, Bath, Me., H. Underwood; A. B. Terry, Eldridge, Norfolk, Dunham & Wyckoff; Ben Stokely, Colburn, Vera Cruz, Brett, Son & Co.; Ann, Cole, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; G. H. C. (Br.,) Hamilton, Laguayra, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Intent, Jennings, Norwich, C. E. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool May 21, via Queenstown 22d, at 3 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. May 21, off Holyhead, passed steamship City of Washington, bound in. May 24, in lat. 51 17, lon. 16 32, passed steamship America, bound E. May 29, lat. 43 24, lon. 44 36, passed several icebergs. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamer Gen. Shields, O'Brien, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer G. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Flash, Jackson, Vera Cruz May 14, with hides, &c., to Hargous & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. ship Essex, for St. John, N. B. Had light N. F. winds and calms the entire passage. May 25, off Sand Key Lighthouse, saw a U. S. frigate, name unkown, bound into Key West.

Bark Zenas Coffin, Riddell, Cienfuegos 11 ds., with sugar to Starbuck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Mary Benson, Gray, for Boston. The bark Medora, for Boston, sld. the day previous.

Bark Arthur White, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wyman, St. Thomas 16 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 2 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Zufriedenheit, (Pruss.,) Dinse, Marseilles 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Annie Laurie, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Goldsworthy, Santos 60 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 36 hours, with coffee to Napier, Welsford & Rankin.

Brig Spartan, (Br., of Halifax,) Mellen, Sagua 16 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Hamilton, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig F. J. King, Furber, Matanzas May 26, with sugar to R. H. Post.

Brig Col. Penniman, (of Machias,) Coffin, Nuevitas May 22, with sugar to master.

Prize schr. Lucy C. Holmes, (of Charleston, S. C.,) in charge of prize master Lawton Coggeshall. She was captured by the U. S. steamer Santiago de Cuba May 28, 10 miles E. S. E. from the Santee River, having come out of Charleston the night previous, bound to Nassau, N. P.

Schr. P. Blake, (Br., of Parsboro,) Crane, Nuevitas May 22, with sugar to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. May 27, off Hatteras, experienced a gale from N. E.; shipped a sea, which stove 27 hhds. molasses on deck; lost galley, sprung bowsprit and carried away jib-boom.

Schr. O. M. Nevius, Hawkins, Havana May 26, with sugar to J. M. Smith.

Schr. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br., of Parsboro, N. S.,) Cunningham, Crab Island March 18, with sugar to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Dolphin, Keller, East Machias 11 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Driske, Poughkeepsie, with iron for Boston.

Schr. Sink, Clark, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wentworth, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Eliza Leland, Bridget, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Wm. Pickering, Perry, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Helen F., (of Hingham,) Taylor, Ruatan May 22, with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin.

Schr. Abigail, March, Ellsworth 11 ds., with lumber to Thos. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast, with pickets for Hackensack.

Schr. Lamartine, Grant, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Louisa Walsh, Payne, Eastport 10 ds., with laths, &c., to master.

Schr. J. B. Hodgman, Prince, Bangor 9 ds., with laths to Wm. Matthews.

Schr. Fanny Mitchell, Hamilton, Bangor 11 ds., with lumber for Hackensack.

Schr. Norma, (wrecker,) Garrison, with mdse. from schr. Mary Mankin, lately sunk at New-London.

Schr. Watchman, Allen, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Lincoln, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. E. G. Buxton, Titcomb, Saco 7 ds.

Schr. Rising Sun, Eastman, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Argus, ———, Elizabethport, for Somerset.

Schr. Vendovi, Pray, Vinalhaven for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., old.

Schr. U. S. Adams, Hinckley, New-Bedford 3 ds., old.

Schr. Keren Happuck, Kelley, Gloucester 3 ds., fish.

Schr. War Steed, Hulse, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—Ship Arey, Nelson, Liverpool April 28. Also one ship, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., blowing a gale, with a heavy rain storm.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; passed the Battery at 12 o'clock; Fire Cracker, (new,) for Shanghai; Columbia, for Havana.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steam transport Cossack, at Pier No. 4 North River, is now taking in subsistence stores and hay for Newbern. She will also carry about 200 soldiers.

The bark D. Chapin, which was driven ashore at Vera Cruz during a heavy norther, was sold at public auction, with her tackle, stores, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Alruccabah—brig, of Boston, stg. N., was seen, May 26, lat. 28 24, lon. 19 30.

Ella—brig, of Baltimore, stg. E., was seen, May 24, off Bush Key Lighthouse.

Foreign Ports.

At Vera Cruz, May 14, U. S. frigate Potomac, Powell, for Key West in a few ds.

At Ruatan, May 21, schr. Selah B. Strong, for New-York, ldg.

At Nuevitas, May 22, brig Machias, hence, dischg.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,

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SAVE YOUR MONEY.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION COMPANY, NO. [illegible] GREENWICH-ST., manufacture the celebrated Buck-Flour at Akron, Ohio, from sound heavy Winter Wheat, and for the purpose of introducing it to the public generally, will sell 10,000 barrels at SIX DOLLARS PER BARREL.

This Flour is a FINE-OLD-FASHIONED-FARMERS-FAMILY-FLOUR.

Is uncut in bolting, and therefore most healthful, and is warranted in every particular.

Delivered to any part, house or dépôt within five miles of City Hall, for $6 25. Soap, 5c.; 22 pounds for $1. Sugar, 6c.; 8 pounds for 50c. Hams, 6½c. to 8c. Tea, 12c. to $1. Coffee, 5c. to 25c., and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

A Blue Flag and Pedestal sign at the door.

Order through any grocer or Express. C. O. D.

ALLEVIATOR.—DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INvented corn and bunion alleviator is a harmless and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Price 25 cents, and 50 cents and 65 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.